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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOG IN THE CITY.

It creeps upon us softlier than snow,
Obtrudes itself, insinuates its white
And vapory drift until like late twilight
The high noon seems, around, above, below.

Through the thick veil the sudden gaslights glow
Faintly, as if they fain would sink from sight;
And hark, their notes of warning and affright
Shrilly afar the dolorous whistles blow!

The languid water laps about the quays,
And here and there a solitary mast
Rifts like a spectral finger the wan gloom.
God pity those upon the broad, blind seas!
To-night how many a one will sail his last,
Driving e'en now, undreaming, upon doom!
—Clinton Scollard, in the Smart Set.

PHYLLIS.

Phyllis has eyes that sparkle and shine—
Eyes like the stars has Phyllis;
Beautiful eyes that dazzle mine,
As full of life as the rarest wine—
Eyes that, alas, my soul entwine
'Round Phyllis.

Phyllis has lips of a ruby hue—
Ravishing lips has Phyllis;
Lips that are fresh as the morning dew,
Companion joys to her eyes of blue—
Lips as enticing as tyes are true,
Has Phyllis.

She has a smile that enraptures me—
A dream of a smile has Phyllis;
And yet there is nothing in that, you see,
For Phyllis is only a dream to me—
And that is the most I may hope she will be—
Poor Phyllis!
—Denver Times.

TWO GODS.

I.

A boy was born 'mid little things,
Between a little world and sky—
And dreamed not of the cosmic rings
Round which the circling planets fly.

He lived in little works and thoughts,
Where little ventures grow and plod,
And paced and ploughed his little plots
And prayed unto his little God.

But, as the mighty system grew,
His faith grew faint with many scars;
The Cosmos widened in his view—
But God was lost among the stars.

II.

Another boy, in lowly days—
As he—to little things was born,
But gathered lore in woodland ways,
And from the glory of the morn.

As wider skies broke on his view,
God greatened in his growing mind;
Each year he dreamed his God anew,
And left his older God behind.

He saw the boundless scheme dilate,
In star and blossom, sky and clod,
And as the universe grew great,
He dreamed for it a greater God.
—Sam Walter Foss, in the New England Magazine.

A SPRING FATALITY.

"Give us a poem," the editor said,
"A poem of spring to-day;
Examine this list,
You'll find it the gist
Of the things that you mustn't say.

"Cut out the bluebird," the editor said;
"Don't bother with hedges brown;
All brooklets are barred;
Don't take it so hard;
Look over the rest I've put down.

"If the breezes blow," the editor said,
"Just label them breezes, please;
You may as well know
That zephyrs don't go;
We'll break you of that by degrees.

"If April is used," the editor said,
"Don't call it a maiden frail;
It's gone hitherto,
But I think, don't you,
The term is a trifle—well—stale?

"In summing the rest," the editor saw,
"The fountain that laughs must stop;
And the buds that smile
May scowl for awhile,
And the willows that droop must drop.

"So give us a screed," the editor said,
"A screed on the spring to-day,"
But never a word
Had the poet heard—
And they bore his body away.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE COST OF WARS

Conflicts of the Past Century Have Cost Nearly $20,000,000,000.

A writer in the Home Magazine estimated the cost of wars in the nineteenth century to nearly reach the enormous sum of $20,000,000,000. Just how much is a billion? he asks. It is one thousand millions; but that fact is not expressive. There are only 3,155,673,600 seconds in a century—that is, six dollars have been spent on war for every second of the century. If we take Archbishop Usher's chronology, and consider the world to be 5,904 years old, we find that nations have spent on war during the nineteenth century at the rate of six dollars a minute since the creation.

The most costly church in the world is the church of San Pietro in Vaticano, known to us as St. Peter's, Rome. It has cost not less than $70,000,000 since its foundation stone was laid, yet nearly 300 other churches of equal cost could be built out of what the world has spent on wars during the nineteenth century. The costliest building in this country is the Philadelphia public building, which represents nearly $30,000,000; yet nearly 700 copies of this great pile could be erected out of the money spent on war during the last hundred years. The world spends upwards of $530,000,000 a year on education. If it spent 37 times as much it would not equal the war expenses of the past century. The population of the world is estimated at 1,500,000,000; the money spent on war between 1801 and 1900 would give to each man, woman and child alive today more than $13 as pocket money.

If a man counted 200 a minute for ten hours a day, six days a week, he would have counted one million in 8 days 3 hours and 20 minutes. At the same rate he would need 8,333 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes to count one billion, or 26 years, 195 days 3 hours and 20 minutes, not counting Sundays. To county twenty billions would take 532 years, 150 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes.

What a Hunch Is.

"Hunches" which prompt men to bet on race horses are curious things. A "hunch" is not a tip, nor a dream, but more of an inspiration or presentiment. Some men firmly believe in them, says the Memphis Scimitar, and will bet their last sou on a horse if the hunch in that direction looks good. But some don't believe in such signs, and one of them is the clerk in a well-known Memphis hotel. He and a friend the other day were discussing the racing entries for the following day at Nashville and were trying to pick a winner in each race. While thus engaged the house telephone buzzed and the clerk answered.

"What did he want?" queried the friend.

"Ice water."

"What!" exclaimed the other. "Ice water! Man, that's a hunch! See here, there's a horse named Ice Water entered to-morrow at Nashville."

It was a hunch. The friend played the horse, but the hotel clerk didn't eat, but Ice Water got the coin.

UNCLE SAM'S DIFFICULTY IN HANDLING THE MAIL

Uncle Sam's main difficulty in handling mail for his millions of people is not in handling letters that are properly addressed and stamped.

It is the carelessness of these millions of people who make the government employe's hair turn gray early in life.

For the small sum of two cents, the government will send a letter from one end of the country to the other. If envelopes were properly addressed, the life of the men in the postoffice department would be one of ease.

But there are so many things to distract them. For instance, one would hardly believe that no less than 75 letters, papers and parcels are dropped in the Toledo postoffice every day in the year that do not contain the required amount of postage.

Your Uncle Samuel has thousands and thousands of cards printed every year to accommodate the thoughtless and negligent. If an unstamped letter is dropped in the office, and no return address is affixed to the outside of the envelope, a blue card is at once forwarded to the addressee, as follows:

If the sender had put his name and address on the cover, as he is alloyed to do under the law, I would have called his attention to the deficiency of postage.

POST OFFICE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A LETTER addressed to you is held at this office because the required postage was not placed on it before mailing.

If you will promptly inclose this card and.....cents in postage stamps, in an envelope addressed POSTMASTER, ... sealed, postage prepaid, the LETTER will be forwarded to you.

The above will be held two weeks to await reply to this notice; after which it will be sent to the Dead Leter Office and finally be returned to the writer or destroyed.

I am yours respectfully,

W. H. TUCKER, Postmaster.

STAMPS SHOULD BE INCLOSED LOOSE—NOT ATTACHED TO THIS CARD.

This blue card is not the only one that is used by the postoffice department. There is a light green card and a card of yellowish tint. The green card is used to notify the sender that a second, third or fourth class piece of mail matter sent by you has not been delivered to the address. This card reads like this:

If the sender of a valuable package of other than first-class matter places his name and address upon the wrapper he will, in case the matter is found to be undeliverable, be notified of that fact.

POST OFFICE AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

....., 1901.

A parcel of .....-class matter addressed to .....
..... and bearing your name and address upon the cover, remains unclaimed in this office.

Upon the receipt of ..... cents for postage it will be returned to you or forwarded to a new address if you so direct; otherwise it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Under the Act of Congress of June 13, 1898, no undelivered second, third, or fourth class matter is returnable to sender or remailed until the postage for returning shall have been prepaid.

Please return this card with your reply.

W. H. TUCKER, Postmaster.

If stamps are sent, they must be loose—not attached to letter of transmittal—and the postage on letter must be prepaid.

The card of yellowish tint is used for second, third and fourth class mail in the same capacity that the blue card is used for first class or letter mail. The yellow card bears this printing:

FORWARDING OF SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

POST OFFICE AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

A parcel of .....-class matter addressed to you at this place, is detained here for the reason that the law forbids its transmittal to your present address until postage therefor shall have been prepaid.

If you will at once return this card and..... cents in postage stamps, in a prepaid envelope directed to me, the article will be forwarded; otherwise it must, at the end of two weeks, be returned to the sender, destroyed, or sent to the Dead Letter Office.

STAMPS SHOULD BE INCLOSED LOOSE—NOT ATTACHED TO THIS CARD.

Respectfully,

W. H. TUCKER, POSTMASTER.

ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET

Every one has heard and most people have used the phrase "he has a skeleton in his closet." It is intended by this to convey a hint of the existence in the family of the person alluded to of some secret which it is desirable to keep concealed from the public gaze. The phrase is not peculiar to the English tongue, for, somewhat changed to suit environment, it is found in almost every language in Europe. Its first appearance in literature was in one of those curious collections of stories which the monks of the middle ages were fond of making both for their own amusement and for the instruction of youth. In one of these collections, compiled by an unknown hand about the middle of the tenth century, there is a story of a wealthy lady who, having a secret grief, confided it to a friend who was apparently a perfectly happy woman.

She was the wife of a nobleman who lived in his castle in the south of France. She and her husband were outwardly on the most loving terms. Not a care cloud seemed to cast a shadow on her path. After hearing the story of her afflicted friend the noble lady took her by the hand and let her to a secret chamber adjoining her bedroom, there opened the door of a closet and exposed a skeleton.

"Know, my friend," she said, "no one is happy. Every day I am forced by my husband to kiss this grinning death head, which is that of a gentleman who was my husband's rival and whom I would have married had not my parents willed otherwise."

ARE VOULET AND CHANOINE ALIVE?

A very curious report has been put into circulation to the effect that Captains Voulet and Chanoine, the two French officers who revolted against their military superior, Colonel Klob, in the French Soudan, and killed him, and who were reported to have been killed afterward by their own mutinous troops, are still alive and in the employ of the sultan of Wadai. A correspondent of the London Times, writing last March from Tumba, in the Congo State, says: "Two or three days ago, some Italians and a Frenchman from the Upper Sanga river, the most direct route to Lake Tchad via the Congo. At the hotel table the Italians were commenting on what they considered a great scandal. They said that Voulet and Chanoine (the French officers who had mutinied, and then one was said to have shot the other, and later to have been shot himself), were alive and well, and were drilling and arming the troops of the sultan of Wadai against their own compatriots—the French. A very explosive Frenchman who sat by made no remark when they spoke of the disgrace which this was to the French army. A little later a small remark about the French policy made him furious, but he had nothing to say about Voulet and Chanoine. Later on I inquired further of the Italians—they told me that it was an open secret on the Upper Sauga, freely talked of and generally believed. Evidently the explosive Frenchman fully believed it or he would have been furious at the remarks made. If true, this is a pretty end (for stage) to the fiasco. It is what they were said to intend to do." The French authorities, it is perhaps needless to add, attach no credence to this yarn.

THE BUTTER MAN HAVING HIS DAY

These are the days when the butter man comes to town. For the time being the farmer has put the commission and creamery man out of business—at least so far as the retail business is concerned. The first grass butter came into the market early last week, and it now has the trade all to itself. Grass butter is that made after the cows get a chance at the green meadows, and the best comes during the latter part of May and through the whole month of June.

This is between seasons for the farmer, and he has an opportunity to pay some attention to his dairy. A month later, he will be busy with the approaching harvest, and then the cows will be once more neglected, and the milk sent to the nearest creamery.

Although the present spring has been backward, the rains have made the grass juicy and the butter is of the finest quality. This is the butter made in an old-fashioned churn, operated by a liberal application of elbow grease, and brought to town in the farmer's wagon. Just now it is coming in by the ton, and besides loading down the commission houses and grocery stores the farmer finds a profitable market by peddling from door to door.

This has had the effect of cutting the price of butter to a very reasonable figure, and good butter is now so cheap that there is little excuse for the use of oleomargarine. The price of fancy dairy butter holds fairly steady, but the demand has fallen off for a time.

The only way for the wholesalers and commission men to get even is to put the butter in storage, and this they are doing to the full capacity of their plants. The grass butter of this spring is so good that it is in great demand and the storage concerns have absorbed so much that the price is higher than it would be otherwise. If it were not for the storage the city would simply be swamped with butter and the bottom would drop out of the market.

This storage continues during the entire month of June. Immense quantities of both creamery and dairy butter are packed away and the modern system is so perfect that June butter will be served to us next Christmas as pure and sweet as it is to-day. Then the commission man will have his revenge for his troubles of to-day. Fresh butter will be scarce, and for his storage goods he will be able to charge a nice profit, both on the original cost and the expense of handling. These storage systems are so perfect that the market is kept well supplied with dairy products during the entire year, and the price is kept within very reasonable bounds. Immense quantities of eggs are also being placed in storage for next winter's use.

A Liquid Diet.

"What did Noah and his family live on for forty days?" asked the Sunday school scholar.

"Well, my dear," replied the lady teacher, "they lived on water."—Yorkers Statesman.

The Skeleton Hand

By Guy De Maupassant.

Translated by Phillip A. Roi and William B. Guitteau.

There was a circle around Mr. Bermutier, prosecuting attorney, who was giving his opinion upon the mysterious affair of Saint Cloud. For a month that inexplicable crime had puzzled Paris. No one could make anything out of it.

Mr. Bermutier, standing up, with his back against the chimney, was speaking, compiling the proofs, and discussing various theories, but he was coming to no conclusion.

Many women had gotten up to draw closer to him, and they remained standing, their eyes on the clean-shaven face of the magistrate who was speaking such weighty words. They were shivering, quivering, penetrated by their curious fear, by the greedy and insatiable desire for fright which haunted their souls and tortured them like hunger.

One of them, paler than the others, said during a moment of silence:

"It is frightful. It seems almost supernatural. We shall never know anything about it."

The magistrate turned toward her.

"Yes, madam, it is probable that we never shall find out anything. As for the word 'supernatural' which you have just used, it is out of place here. We have to do with a crime very cleverly planned, very skilfully executed, so shrouded in mystery that we can not fathom the impenetrable circumstances surrounding it. But a long time ago I had to prosecute an affair in which there seemed to be involved something really weird. Moreover, we had to abandon the prosecution for lack of sufficient proof."

Many women spoke at the same time, and so quickly that their voices were in unison:

"O, tell us about that!"

Mr. Bermutier smiled gravely, as a prosecuting attorney must smile. He replied:

"Do not believe, at least, that even for a moment I have supposed that there was anything supernatural in that adventure. I believe only in natural causes. But if, instead of using the word 'supernatural' to express that which we do not understand, we were simply to use the word 'inexplicable,' it would be a great deal better. At any rate, in the matter that I am going to tell you about, it is, above all, the surrounding circumstances and preliminary evidence which has overwhelmed me. These are the facts:

"I was then prosecuting attorney at Ajaccio, a small, white town, lying on the coast of a beautiful gulf, surrounded on all sides by high mountains.

"My duty there was, above all, to prosecute affairs of vendetta. Some of these vendettas are astonishing, some most dramatic, some ferocious, and some heroic. We find in them the most extraordinary reason for vengeance that one can dream of, hatred of a hundred years' standing, appeased for a time, but never obliterated, abominable craft, assassinations that resemble massacres, and sometimes actions almost glorious.

"For two years I heard only of the price of blood, of the terrible Corsican prejudice, which compels one to avenge every injury upon the person who has done injury, and also upon his descendants and his relations.

"I have seen old men, children, distant relatives strangled. My head was full of these stories.

"Then I learned one day that an Englishman had just rented a little villa at the farthest end of the gulf for several years. He had brought with him a French servant, engaged at Marseilles on his way.

"Soon everybody was discussing the singular person who lived alone, going out only to hunt and fish. He spoke to no one, never came to town, and every morning he would exercise for an hour or two, shooting with pistol and carbine.

"Many stories sprang up about him. People pretended that he was a man of high birth, exiled from his country for political reasons; then others would say that he was hiding after having committed some terrible crime. They even quoted details particularly horrible.

"Being prosecuting attorney I wanted to learn something about that singlar man, but it was impossible for me to find out anything. He gave his name as Sir John Rowell.

"I contented myself with watching him closely; for in truth what I heard did not really seem to me very suspicious.

"However, as the reports about this person continued, increased, and became general, I determined to try to see that foreigner for myself, and I began to hunt regularly near his property.

"I waited a long time for an opportunity. The opportunity came finally when I shot and killed a partridge right under the Englishman's nose. My dog brought it to me; but, immediately taking the game, I went toward Sir John Rowell to excuse myself for intruding, and begged him to accept the dead bird.

"He was a large man, with red hair, red beard, very tall and broad, a sort of placid, refined Hercules. He did not show any of the Briton's stiffness, and he thanked me for my politeness in broken French. At the end of a month we had chatted together five or six times. At last as I passed before his door one evening, I saw him smoking his pipe, striding a chair in his garden. I greeted him, and he invited me to enter and drink a glass of beer. He did not have to repeat the invitation.

"He received me with the fastidious English courtesy, praised France and Corsica enthusiastically, and declared that he greatly loved this country and this shore.

"Then with circumspection and with an air of much interest, I asked him a few questions about his life and projects. He answered composedly, and told me that he had traveled much in Africa, in the Indies and in America. He added smilingly:

"'Yes, I have had many adventures.' Then I began to talk hunting, and he gave me the most curious details about hunting the hippopotamus, tiger, elephant and even the gorilla.

"I said: 'All those animals are dangerous.'

"He laughed: 'No, the most dangerous animal is man.'

"He laughed heartily this time with the hearty, contented laugh of the Englishman.

"'I have hunted man a great deal, too.'

"Then he talked about weapons, and he offered to take me into his house to show me arms of different makes.

"The parlor was draped in black silk embroidered with gold. Large yellow flowers, bright as fire, were worked on a dark cloth.

"He announced:

"'This is a Japanese cloth.'

"But in the middle of the largest panel a strange thing caught my eye. On a square of red velvet, a black object stood out in bold relief. I drew near; it was a hand, the hand of a man. Not a skeleton hand, clean and white, but a dried black hand with yellow nails, exposed muscles, and covered with old blood stains. A sort of filthy blood was spattered on the bones, which were clean cut as if by a blow of the hatchet at about the middle of the fore arm.

"Around the wrist an enormous iron chain was riveted, and a ring strong enough to hold an elephant in leash, fastened this dirty limb to the wall.

"I asked:

"'What is that?'

"The Englishman replied composedly:

"'That was my worse enemy. He came from America. I have cue this hand off with my sabre, torn off the skin with a sharp pebble, and dried it in the sun for a week. Lucky thing for me, that.'

"I touched this human debris which which must have belonged to a giant. The fingers, disproportionately long, were attached by enormous tendons, which were held in position in some places by strips of skin. This hand was frightful to behold. Torn off thus, it naturally made one think of some savage revenge:

"I said:

"'This man must have been very strong.'

"The Englishman answered tranquilly:

"'Ah, yes, but I was stronger than he. I have put that chain there to hold his hand fast.'

"I thought he was jesting and replied:

"'This chain is certainly useless now. The hand can't get away.'

"Sir John Rowell answered gravely:

"'It is constantly trying to get away. This chain is necessary.'

"With a rapid glance I scrutinized his countenance, asking myself:

"'Is he a madman or a wretched joker?'

"But his face remained inscrutable, tranquil and placid. I spoke of other things and admired the guns.

"I noticed, however, that three loaded revolvers were placed on the furniture, as if this man lived in constant fear of an attack.

"I returned to his house many times. But tinally I ceased going there; we were accustomed to his presence; he had become indifferent to us.

"A whole year passed. Then one morning, toward the end of November, my servant woke me with the news that Sir John Rowell had been assassinated during the night.

"Half an hour later I entered the Englishman's house with the chief and captain of police. The valet, overwhelmed, and despairing, was weeping before the door. I suspected this man at first, but he was innocent.

"We never could find the criminal.

"On entering Sir John's parlor, the first object that met my eyes was the corpse stretched out on its back in the center of the room. The waist coat was rent; the sleeve, torn off, hung down.

"Everything indicated that a terrible struggle had taken place.

"The Englishman had been strangled. His face, black, swollen and frightful, seemed stamped with a fearful terror. He held something between his clenched teeth; and the throat, pierced with five holes that seemed made with a narrow point, was covered with blood.

"The doctor arrived. He examined the finger marks in the flesh for a long time, and then uttered these strange words:

"'One would think that he had been strangled by a skeleton.'

"A shiver went through my frame and I glanced at the wall, at a place where I had formerly seen the horrible lacerated hand. It was no longer there. The chain was broken, and hung down.

"Then I bent over the dead man and I found between his clenched teeth one of the fingers of the hand which had disappeared, cut, or rather sawed off, by the teeth, just at the second joint.

"Then we proceeded with the investigation. We discovered nothing. Neither door nor window had been broken open; no furniture had been disturbed. The two watch dogs had not awakened.

"Here is, in a few words, the deposition of the servant:

"'For a month, his master seemed troubled. He had received many letters which he had immediately burned.'

"Often taking a whip, in a rage which seemed almost insanity, he had struck furiously that dried hand which was fastened to the wall and had been carried off, no one knew how, at the very hour of the crime.

"He went to bed very late and locked himself in carefully. He always had weapons within reach. Often in the night, he spoke in loud tones, as if he were quarrelling with some one.

"But on that last night, as it chanced, he had not made any noise, and it was only upon coming to open the windows in the morning that the servant found Sir John assassinated. He suspected no one.

"I communicated what I knew of the dead man to the magistrates and police officers, and they made the most minute search over the whole island. They discovered nothing. But one night three months after the crime, I had a frightful nightmare.

"It seemed to me that I saw the hand, that terrible hand, glide like a scorpion or a spider along my curtains and over the wall. Three times I awoke, three times I fell asleep again, three times I saw that hideous hand dance around my room, shaking its fingers as if they were claws.

"The next day, they brought it to me. It had been found in the cemetery on the tomb of Sir John Rowell, who, since he had not been able to discover his family, had been buried there. The forefinger was missing.

"Such is my story, ladies. I know nothing more—"

The women, startled, were pale, and trembling. One of them cried:

"But that is no ending, no explanation! We shall not be able to sleep if you do not tell us what you think had really taken place."

The magistrate smiled gravely.

"O, ladies, if I do that I fear I shall spoil your fantastic dreams. I think, very simply that the rightful owner of the hand was not dead, and that he came back to get it with the one he had left. But I have not been able to find out how he did it. I assure you. It was a sort of vendetta."

One of the women murmured:

"No, that cannot be."

And the prosecuting attorney, ever smiling, concluded:

"I warned you that my explanation would not suit you."

Yanko Island.

That there should be room for discovery of an island in the Sea of Japan at this time of day seems hardly credible, says the Montreal Star. It would almost be as much expected to make a discovery of the kind in the Caribbean Sea. Yet, according to the Nichi Nichi, a Japanese paper regarded as reliable, it appears that an island was discovered at a point between Ulong-do, island of Corea, and the Oki archipelago, about thirty miles off.

No maps heretofore have the island referred to. It is described as two miles long and about the same in width. Trees and grass are there, and it contains many inlets, affording good anchorage. The island was discovered by a fisherman about a year ago, he finding the waters about it fairly alive with sea horses. The new land is called Yanko by the fishermen of Japan and Corea.

Not a Bargain.

"How much will you charge for marrying us, 'Squire?" asked the stalwart bridegroom, painfully conscious of his new suit of ready-made clothing.

"I am entitled by law to a fee of $2," replied the justice of the peace.

"Perhaps, Alfred," timidly suggested the blushing bride, "we might get it done somewhere else for $1.93."—Chicago Tribune.

NEWEST ACCESSORIES TO MY LADY'S TOILET

1. Cravat of pleated white linen, tied in a knot, ends caught in belt; pleating is made by ironing, and is not sewed.
2. Parasols, white taffeta, with edge and applications of lace. Handles of chased golds in various tints.
3. Antique silver slides for neck ribbons.
4. Painted fan, the edge following design, the sticks also following a geometrical arrangement.
5-6. Newest rings, heavily chased and finely modelled with figures and conventional leaves. The stones are uncut, set into the gold, which is often of several colors. These rings are worn sometimes on the first finger.
7. A bracelet in antique silver, with the uncut precious stones.
10. An art buckle in gold and silver.

WHERE IS THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF OHIO?

Ask any schoolboy the above question, and he will at once answer, "the Ohio river." But a boundary is a geometrical line; it has only length, neither width nor thickness. The whole width of the river must be within the jurisdiction of one or both the states between which it runs—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois on the north bank, West Virginia and Kentucky on its south bank. Where, in the river's width, does the line run—in midchannel, at low-water mark or high-water mark? A curious bit of history is involved in this.

The "Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," as established by the Ordinance of 1787, embraced what is now the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. At the close of the Revolutionary War, various portions of this area were claimed by the states, under old grants from the English crown. It was not the policy of Congress to attempt to pass upon the validity of these claims by any legal process. They overlapped one another in some instances, and in every case the claim was shadowy and unsubstantial. Congress wisely did not raise the question of title. It simply urged that all these claims should be made over to the United States. This was finally done. The government accepted the cessions. It was the shortest way to settle what might have made a vast deal of trouble had any other course been taken.

As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if any of the thirteen original colonies had any claim to territory in this region, which would have stood the test of a searching legal investigation in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Virginia's claim to soil and jurisdiction northwest of the Ohio was ceded to the United States in March, 1784. Kentucky at that time belonged to her; so did the state now called West Virginia. This question as to where the boundary line runs came up in a case involving the title to a tract of land, after Kentucky had been admitted as a state. The facts were as follows:

At a place in Indiana, a considerable body of land is inclosed by the river in the form of a peninsula. Across the neck of the peninsula there runs a minor channel of the river. At low water, and when the river is less than ten feet above low water, the channel is dry, and the peninsula forms part of the mainland. But when there is a greater stage of water in the Ohio, the tract becomes an island.

The United States government, owning the land in Indiana, surveyed this peninsula, sold the land, and issued a warrant to the purchaser. The state of Kentucky, across the river, granted a land warrant to one of her citizens, who laid it down on the peninsula, and obtained a patent from Kentucky to the same land already held by another man under a patent from the United States.

The claim staked under a claim by Kentucky that Virginia's grant, in 1784, had been of her land and jurisdiction "northwest of the river Ohio," and therefore that the ownership of the soil by the United States came only to the northern bank of the river—either at the top of the bank, or at high water mark. Were this claim sound, Kentucky had jurisdiction over the entire width of the river, including all islands. The land in dispute was an island for the greater part of the year, and the Kentucky man's claim would be valid.

The Kentucky patentee brought a suit in ejectment in the circuit court of the United States, held in Kentucky, against the other patentee, who was in possession of the land. The case necessarily rested on the question where the boundary line ran. At the trial, the Kentucky plaintiff's counsel insisted that the northern bank of the river, at a line midway between high and low water, was the boundary. The court instructed the jury that the low water line, on that side of the river, was the boundary, and the plaintiff lost his case. His counsel excepted to the court's charge, and the case was taken to the Supreme court of the United States on a writ of error. That court sustained the circuit court. There the matter rests, so far as the courts are concerned. Low water mark on the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois side of the Ohio river, is the boundary line. West Virginia and Kentucky have jurisdiction over the remaining width of the river.

But in the arguments in this case, in both the Circuit and Supreme courts, the question of Virginia's title to the lands so ceded was not raised. It was assumed apparently by both sides that Virginia was the original proprietor of the land northwest of the Ohio, and the boundary was decided on her deed of cession. Behind this comes the question, Had Virginia any real title to the land she ceded? For, if she had not, then she ceded what she did not possess; and the true boundary line is in midchannel. For in deciding this very case, Chief Justice Marshall, of the Supreme court, laid down this foundation principle: "When a great river is the boundary between two nations or states, if the original property is in neither, and there be no convention respecting it, each holds to the middle of the stream."

In arguing a subsequent case in which this boundary question was involved, Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, one of the profoundest lawyers that Ohio ever produced, made a most powerful argument before the General Court of Virginia, in 1845, in which he discussed the validity of Virginia's title. His argument against is briefly as follows:

King James of England, in 1609, granted to the London company all the coast of Virginia for 200 miles north of Old Point Comfort, and 200 miles south of it, and the land between these boundaries through "from sea to sea, west and northwest." Prolong these lines, and the southerly one would strike the Gulf of California; the northwest line would cross into Canada between Lakes Erie and Ontario and reach the sea north of Behring strait.

The dimensions of this grant strike one as absurdly large; but it must be remembered that the idea then obtained that America was merely a large island. Captain John Smith, in 1608, the year before this charter was granted, believed that Chesapeake Bay led to the Pacific, and so reported. Sir Francis Drake, not long before, had crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and from a mountain had seen both oceans. No one supposed that narrow strip widened to a continent more than 2,000 miles across at the latitude of Virginia. The king made the grant under the impression that America was narrow, and did not suppose it included any great extent of country east and west.

More than this, under the law of nations, the king could not grant what he did not possess. He had a valid title to Virginia by right of discovery and settlement. But that this title extended beyond the headwaters of the rivers emptying into the Atlantic is not tenable. Vattel, the highest authority on the law of nations, says it will not acknowledge property or sovereignty over any unoccupied countries save those "of which a country has really taken possession, in which it has formed settlements, or of which it makes actual use."

The English did not take actual possession, nor settle, nor make actual use of the region involved in the Ohio river boundary question. That region was explored and occupied by the French. It was made a part of Canada, and was so held in possession until, by the treaty of 1763, which ended the French and Indian war, they ceded it to England. It then became crown property. Moreover, in 1624, the charter to the London company was revoked by the court of King's Bench, and all its franchises were resumed by the crown. In other words, the grant of Virginia, "from sea to sea," reverted to the crown, the same as though it had never been made.

It seems clear, then, that Virginia never had valid title to the lands she formally ceded northwest of the Ohio river. Therefore, in the boundary line, of right, is in the mid-channel of the Ohio river; and there is little doubt it would be so held, were a case involving Virginia's title to be brought in the Supreme court.

In 1877, the Fish commission of Ohio, in a report on fish culture in this state, considered the subject of the territory over which Ohio's fish laws could be enforced. This involved the question of the boundary line. The report suggested that the legislatures of Ohio and West Virginia appoint commissioners to fix the boundary line along the middle of the navigable channel of the Ohio river. The Ohio legislature never acted on the suggestion, and there the matter rests.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

GLASGOW ASKS POWER TO OPEN PUBLIC HOUSES

While experiments with the dispensary system have been going on in this country, there have been a few isolated cases in Great Britain where public authorities have administered public houses, but no real policy to that effect has been adopted by any city, says the Chicago Tribune. Indeed, it has quite generally been the practice of English public bodies, when in the course of improvement schemes they chanced to come into possession of property carrying the good will of a saloon business, to refuse either to continue this business or to allow a subsequent grantee on that location to open a saloon.

Much recently, however, there has been increased discussion in British towns of the wisdom of "municipalizing the drink traffic," and, as might be expected, Glasgow bids fair to pioneer the way in the matter. A special commission of the Glasgow Town Council recently recommended that the city ask for parliamentary powers which would enable it to open public houses in such districts of the city as should be deemed best.

No decision was arrived at, but it would be quite consistent with the established procedure of Glasgow to enter upon the experiment. The municipality now administers the water, electric lighting, gas, hydraulic power and tramway services of the city. It also maintains numerous lodging houses and shelters many thousands of people in its municipal tenements.

The municipalization of the drink traffic is urged as a social reform, and there appear to be many persons in Great Britain who are anxious to see the experiment judiciously tried. If Glasgow decides upon the trial it will be watched with interest in this country.

No Wonder She Was Upset.

The lady story writer towered in the doorway.

"Perhaps you take me for a writer of patent medicine advertisements," she sarcastically remarked to the startled editor.

"I think not, madam," he managed to reply. "What seems to be the difficulty?"

"Then you have not noticed it?" she cried.

He shook his uncombed locks.

"Listen," she said, as she flung a glance of disdain at him. "The atrocity occurs in the chapter of my story where the heiress discovers the perfidy of her spendthrift husband. This is the particular sentence: She paled with indignation, and, stooping suddenly, took a bill from the oblong box before her."

"Yes," said the editor. "Was there an error in the printed copy?"

"Error!" shrieked the authoress. "There were two of them! They were worse than errors—they are crimes! Listen! For 'indignation' you substituted 'indigestion,' and in place of 'bill' you printed 'pill.'"

And she gurgled in her throat as she swept from the room.—Tit-Bits.

J. J. HILL IS NOT A SPECULATOR

Who is Mr. J. J. Hill? asks Henry Loomis Nelson in Harper's Weekly. He is not a dealer in general securities. He has never been inside the New York stock exchange. When he buys stocks and bonds it is for the purpose of gaining the ownership of a property which he desires to own and manage as a business enterprise and for the purpose of making money for himself and fellow-shareholders. To those who are associated with him in the railroad business he seems to be the greatest railroad manager of his times. He began life in the west, 40 years ago, as a clerk in a Mississippi river transportation business at St. Paul, and then went back into Canada, whence he came, and into the service of the Hudson Bay company. There he met Lord Strathcona, who had not yet earned his peerage, with whom he has been associated for 20 years.

Again he returned to Minnesota, and, at last, began the construction of the Manitoba railroad, which ran into the Red river wheat country. He was regarded as an intruder by the old Northern Pacific magnates, and he was not popular with them. But he kept on building and operating his own road until eventually it became the Great Northern railroad. It was built as a private enterprise. It is the only transcontinental road constructed without a dollar of government money. Its bonded debt is small. It has never missed paying a dividend. In the panic years, 1893, 1894, 1895, when railroad wrecks were tumbling all about, the Great Northern not only paid its dividends, but increased them.

Mr. Hill is a commanding personality who wins loyalty and devotion from his associates. He is possessed of a warm imagination, restrained by a thorough knowledge of details. He knows what his road cost, the cost of operation, the cost of wear and tear. Every dollar that his road earns belongs to the stockholders. No one connected with his road, officially, makes money out of it from patents or any of the devices by which some railroads are bled. Mr. Hill knows thoroughly the country through which his road passes, its products, its capabilities, its people and their capacity. He knows also the promise of each season and his imagination walks into the future as sure-footed as it is permitted the imagination to do.

Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following new books from the publishers named:

From Fox & Wagnalls, 30 Lafayette Square, New York:

Tarry Thou Till I Come is a new edition of Georges Croly's scriptural story, first published in 1827, under the title of Salathiel. It covers the period from the crucifixion to the fall of Jerusalem.

In Deep Abyss, by Georges Ohnet, is a French romance of love and intrigue. Most of the characters are typical of Parisian life.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura is a most interesting little story, as bright and clever as one could wish to read.

From the Baker & Taylor Co., 5 East 16th street, New York:

The Creed of the Presbyterians, by Rev. Egbert W. Smith, is an answer to the questions what the creed is, its history and its sanction.

First Years in Handicraft, by Walter J. Kenyon, is intended to show children how to make useful things with ruler, pencil and scissors, at home or at school.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

Meg and Margaret, by Mrs. G. R. Alden ("Pansy"), is a story of two girls, and pleasant reading for young or old.

The Potter and the Clay, by Maud Howard Peterson, a new writer, is a romance which shows great literary ability. It is a realistic and absorbing story.

From R. H. Russell, 3 West 29th street, New York:

Prince Ahmed, and the Fairy Peri Banou, is a tale for younger folk, taken from the Arabian Nights. It has an artistic cover and a pretty frontispiece.

From E. P. Dutton & Co., Boston:

Among the Pond People, by Mrs. Clara D. Pierson, is a charming book for children, relating the adventures of the frogs, the eels, the turtles, and a host of other water dwellers.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

The Good Red Earth, by Eden Phillpotts, is an excellent novel of English life, in a fertile valley of the west country. Its chief beauty lies in its descriptions.

From Cassell & Co., 7 to 9 West 18th street, New York:

The Wisdom of Eeau, by R. L. Outhwaite and C. H. Chomley, is a novel of Australia, hinging upon the manner in which the land laws are evaded by corrupt officials.

Encyclopedia of the Game of Whist, by Sir W. Cusack-Smith, is a pocket volume of much interest to players.

From the James H. West Co., 79 Milk street, Boston:

The Wit and Wisdom of Jesus, by George Wright Buckley, presents a fresh and vivid picture of Christ. It will be prized by all students of the Bible.

From Elder & Shepard, San Francisco:

What Is a Kindergarten? by George Hausen, answers this question by declaring the most beneficial kindergarten is in the open air where the task of forming the child's mind can be rendered easier and more correct through the agency of out-door exercises among plants and flowers. This book tells how to do this.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., 11 East 16th street, New York:

A State Secret is a book of short stories by Mrs. B. M. Croker. There are ten romances in the volume, and each one of them will be found entertaining.

SEVEN-POUND PRESSURE ON CAR FARE

"Do they make those ledges concave for convenience in sliding out change?" asked an inquisitive passenger at an "L" road station. He was speaking of the hollowed out appearance of the wooden sill on which he had laid a nickel, and on which had been placed in exchange therefor a ticket entitling him to the privileges of Mr. Sage's line, says the New York Herald.

"Never notice that before?" asked the ticket chopper, to whom the question had been put.

"Why, no; and I've ridden thousands of times on this road, paid my nickel at the window and received my ticket. But this is the first time I paid any attention to the appearance of that sill. Is it prepared that way, or is it worn down?"

"It's worn down, that's what it is," answered the chopper. "So would iron be. So would steel be in course of time. No, sir; no preparation about those sills. They are hollowed out by the hand of man, so to speak. There never has been a wood discovered that will stand for long the wear and tear that New York puts on its elevated railroad window sills.

"If you will look closely at the sill you will see that it is made of the hardest kind of hard wood, and, in addition to that, it is polished highly. And yet one of these sills lasts only a few years. Some, of course, last longer than others. At the busiest stations, like Fourteenth street and Thirty-third and places of that kind, the sills go fastest.

"It's during what we call the rush hours that the damage to the sills is done. There'll be a string of maybe a hundred people filing into the station as fast as they can pile, each one trying to get ahead of the man in front, just as if they thought the tickets would give out or that that particular train was the last one on the line. They'll dash up to the window, slap down their nickel with a bang, get their ticket and give place to the next passenger.

"The ticket seller has to be chain lightning at such times. He has to rake in the fares on the double quick, and he unconsciously puts a great deal of force into the raking movement. Every time he sweeps down for a nickel and slides it in over the sill he puts a seven pound pressure on the coin, which instantly eats into the wood. When you come to consider that the ticket seller does this thousands of times a day you can understand that the groove is not long in making an appearance even in the hardest and originally smoothest sill.

"Of course the sills don't cost a fortune, but they cost a good deal if one man had to pay for all that are used up in the course of the year."

NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA

While cleaning the historical frescoes in the House of Commons the other day a curious error in one of them was detected. It was found that in the decoration representing the Pilgrim Fathers, the Mayflower is living the Union flag, which did not exist before 1800.

The death is reported of G. H. Macdermot, who indirectly gave a new word to the English language. It was he who first sang the war song: "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do ...." The term "jingo" as applied to those of warlike tendencies was borrowed from this song.

A curious war relic has been placed in the museum of the Royal United Service Institution in London. This is one of the Queen's chocolate boxes which, usurping the function of the traditional Bible, stopped a bullet bound for a soldier's heart.

Casts are to be taken of the sculptures and statues on the outside of the towers of the Church of St. Gudule, in Brussels. By means of these, restorations, resembling the primitive work as closely as possible, will be carried out, for it seems that the originals are crumbling away.

The excavations in progress at Delphos have brought to light some curious inscriptions, revealing a method of book-keeping employed by the ancients which is said to be simpler and more accurate than the methods now in use.

The making of the new tube railway in London will probably involve the demolition of another of Sir Chistopher Wren's churches—St. Mildred's, in Bread street. It was here that Shelley's marriage with Mary Godwin took place. The building is nearly as Wren left it.

In Vienna recently an electric car ran into an omnibus and overturned it. A passenger, Privat Lavich, who received a severe shock and was badly cut, cried out as she recovered herself: "The wretched fellow; why couldn't he stop sooner," referring to the motor man. For this expression she was summoned to court and fined $8, "for insulting a public official."

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. H. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

Woodsmen

Know that in spite of hard work in the clear forest air the blood often becomes impure. The heavy food served in the lumber camps is to a great extent responsible for this condition of the blood, which renders the body an easy prey to many forms of disease. There is no better blood purifier than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures eruptions, pimples, eczema, scrofula, rheumatism, and other diseases caused by an impure condition of the blood. It cures absolutely and altogether by cleansing the blood from the poisons which breed and feed disease.

Accept no substitute for the "Discovery." There is no other medicine "just as good" for the blood.

"I will forever thank you for advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. James Murphy, of Fonda, Pocahontas Co., Iowa. "It has cured me of chronic scrofula of twelve years' standing. I also had chronic diarrhea for twelve years. I am in good health now—better than I ever was in my life, owing to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. took several bottles of the 'Discovery' before I stopped."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, containing 1008 pages, and over 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper cover, or 31 cents for the book in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO CHASE THE BLUES.

Mrs. Enpeck—You acted like a fool when you proposed to me.

Enpeck—That wasn't acting, my dear.—Town and Country.

She—Well, dear, did you enjoy your evening? Did he give you a good dinner? He—The best ever. I could think of nothing else while eating it; and I forgot all about it after.—Life.

She was beloved by Cholly's man,
This maid, whose name was Sally.
"My flower," he called her, "pure and white:
A regular lily." She was quite
The lily of the valet.
—Philadelphia Press.

"Have you ever been perfectly happy?"
"Yes, but I never knew it at the time."
—Life.

"How do you get on with your literary work, old man?"

"Oh, famously! I have invented an extremely silly attitude in which to be photographed for the literary periodicals, and have now only to write something."—Detroit Journal.

"Don't you kinder hanker after respectability now an' den?" asked Plodding Pete.

"Oh, I don't know," answered Meandering Mike. "Sometimes I think dat respectability ain't much more dan permission to work hard for what us people gits for nothin'."—Washington Star.

"Well, if you haven't still got that red vest!" exclaimed the jaybird when he met the robin.

"They are still the proper thing," answered the robin; "at least the jays have not taken to them yet."

"The early worm here putting in an appearance, society chit-chat was laid aside for the practice of benevolent assimilation.—Indianapolis Press.

Following is a leading question from a sermon preached by a colored exhorter recently:

"Oh, me! What you gwine ter do w'en you see de devil comin' in a hailstorm, drivin' a pa'r er white hosses, wid de lightnin' fer reins en de thunder barkin' lak a houn' dog at his heels, an' him kickin' de big hills out his way, en drinkin' up de sea at a mouthful w'en he feel thirsty, en takin' de roun' worl' in his two han's en pitchin' it at de stars lak hit was a baseball? I ax you, plain en constant, what you gwine ter do en' whar you gwin ter stan' w'en de devil do dat?"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Does scientific farming pay?"

"Not so well, I think, as writing about it."—Indianapolis Times.

Athlete—Did—I—break—it, Doctor?

Doctor—I will be plain with you. The arm is broken, the collar bone crushed, the skull is fractured——

Athlete—No, no, no! The—did—I—break—the——

Doctor—What?

Athlete—Record.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Goodsoul (answering ring)—What is it, little girl?

Mary—Please, ma'am, we've lost our kitty. She left yesterday, and we're hunting her. We want to know if you have seen a cat by the name of Minerva go by your house?—Puck.

Wife—The last time I asked you to give me some money you couldn't because the cashier was sick. Now you say it's the treasurer.

Husband—I know it. He caught it from the cashier; and now I'm afraid the secretary will get it.—Life.

Chimmy—Don't yer wish yer had big eyes like dat Fauntelroy Van Gibbons kid?

Billy—Naw! He might be all right in bein' liked by de wimmin, but he ain't in it when it comes to squintin' through a nailhole in de baseball fence.—Philadelphia Record.

"What made you tell that manager the ideas in your play were not original?"

"Because," answered the mercenary genius, "if I had told him they were original he would have taken it for granted that they were no good."—Washington Star.

"A man named John Jones," said the country editor's assistant, "writes to us to stop his paper; but he doesn't give his address."

"Well," replied the editor, "drop him a postal and tell him we can't stop his paper unless he gives us his address."—Philadelphia Press.

"Ethel, you can have my apple."

"Why, what's the matter with it?"—Harper's Bazar.

The Rules of the "House."

The young man from the country took his green necktie and his sweetheart into a restaurant in Oxford street, and, like some young men who on these occasions want to "show off" before their lady friends, he was disposed to be facetious at the waiter's expense.

"Waiter," he said, "broiled elephant for two."

"Yessir," replied the waiter, perfectly unmoved.

"And, waiter, bring it in on toast."

"Yessir."

Then he stood there like a statue for a minute.

"Well," said the young man, "are you going to bring it?"

"Yessir."

"Why don't you, then?"

"Orders is, sir, that we has to be paid in advance for elephant, sir. Elephant on toast, sir, is £1,355 10s. If you take it without toast, sir, it is only £1,355, sir."

The waiter never smiled, but the girl did, and the young man came down a whole row of pegs.—Tit-Bits.

Rooted in Rocks.

Willie—Teacher told us to-day that there's a certain kind o' tree that grows out o' rocks. I can't remember what it was. Do you know, pa?

Pa—It's a family tree, I guess.—Philadelphia Press.

Domestic.

Entering the kitchen, hereupon, I found a policeman hugging the cook.

"A nice cuisine, this!" exclaimed I, with all the irony I could sum.

"Ah, a nice squeeze scene, indeed!" faltered the cook, blushing violently.

At this the officer laughed a buoyant laugh, and admonished me to chase myself.—Detroit Journal.

DECLINE OF COSSACKS.

Celebrated Race Is Starving Out Through Its Military Burdens.

A report from the Austro-Hungarian vice consul at Rostoof, on the Don, contains some highly interesting particulars of the inquiry instituted some time ago by means of a special government commission as to the causes of the decline of the Cossack population, says the Vienna correspondent of the London Times.

The report, which deals more particularly with the Cossacks of the Don, begins by stating that in the "institution of the Cossacks" there is a dominating factor which distinguishes its mode of existence from that of the other elements in the empire, and which is characterized by compulsory military service in the strictest sense of the term. For the last thirty years compulsory service has been in force throughout Russia, but in accordance with certain dispositions of the law a large number of young men are exempted as being the support of their family or in consequence of trifling physical defects and on other grounds. No such favor is extended to the Cossacks, who are, indeed, obliged to equip and mount themselves at their own expense. Their rifles and ammunition are alone provided by the military administration. Every Cossack on attaining his eighteenth year is enrolled in the Cossack army and has to take the oath of allegiance. The special privileges which the Cossack enjoys are exemption from taxes and gifts of land, from which he makes his living and meets the cost of his equipment. The greater part of the district of the Don is, or was, the property of the Cossacks.

Their impoverishment is due to the fact that the material burdens imposed upon them by their military obligations have been steadily increasing, while there has been no corresponding augmentation in their sources of revenue. In order to provide himself with the regulation equipment the young Cossack, or, more frequently, his father, has to mortgage, let or sell his property. The lessee of the land is naturally anxious to get as much as possible out of it in short time. The consequence is that it loses much of its fertility, a circumstance which has proved highly unfavorable to the rearing of cattle, and especially to horse breeding. According to a member of the commission of inquiry, forty years ago the communes made no special distribution of the land belonging to them. The Cossack sowed and reaped where he liked, and as much as he liked, but he confined himself to the requirements of his family, the land that remained over being used for grazing purposes. He did not need money and cared nothing for it. His farm sufficed to provide for all his personal wants, and for the necessities of his military service. He rode his own home-bred horse, had his own home-made saddle, and wore his everyday clothes. The introduction of railways brought about a complete change in the half nomadic existence of the Cossack. The silver ruble, to which he had previously been indifferent, is now everything to him, and regulates his whole life. It has upset all his traditional habits, obliging him to draw a distinct line of separation between his own property and that of his neighbor. The land is no longer common property, but has been divided into individual lots. The effect of this change has been most prejudicial to him.

To make matters worse fresh calls have been made on him for his military service. He has been reduced to altogether precarious circumstances. His military obligations practically preclude his exercising any industrial pursuit outside his own commune. With regard to trade he is handicapped by a special impost for dispensation from military service, and is thus at a disadvantage in competing with strangers. The cultivation of the vine is unsatisfactory. The Cossacks employ the same methods today as they did a century ago.

The report gives particulars of the successive administrative experiments among the Cossacks, all of which have lamentably failed. If a remedy is not speedily found, and if the requisite reforms are not promptly introduced, the "institution of the Cossacks" in the territory of the Don cannot be maintained for any length of time. The Russian minister of war, Gen. Khropatkin, while on a tour of inspection in the Don district last June, is said to have remarked in the course of private conversation that in any case the Cossacks were much better off than the rest of the peasant population of the empire. The author of the report adds that this remark is perfectly correct.

Appreciative.

Miss A., who is a teacher of English in a school of high rank in her native state, Mississippi, and who, in spite of her vivacity in conversation, is perhaps, if anything, too fastidious in her choice of words, was spending the summer at the New York Chautauqua. Her flow of spirits made her the delight of the dining table at which she was first seated, but at the end of a fortnight she was moved by her landlady to another place. A lady from Boston who had been sitting opposite the southerner expressed her regret at the change. "I am so sorry you are going to leave us," she said with warmth; "we have all enjoyed your dialect so much."—Harper's Magazine.

Most Consistent.

Yeast—What do you think of the man who will put a penny on the plate when he goes to church, but will pay $2 for a front seat at the theatre?

Crimsonbeak—I think he's consistent.

"I can't see it."

"Why, it shows that he wants to be close wherever he goes."—Yonkers Statesman.

Wanted to Know.

Farmer Honk (upon his return from the village)—I heard in town, this afternoon, that Mrs. Peck was granted a divorce yesterday.

Mrs. Honk—Good gracious! Who from?—Town Topics.

A Freezer.

Little Boreham—And there stood the lion right in my path!

Fascinating Widow—And I suppose it was too late to take another path.—Punch.

WHERE'S THE USE?

Drugging With Coffee and Keeping Sick all the Time.

A coffee drinker is liable to a smash almost any time and without much warning. A New York man, C. W. Bedford, 1065 Lex. avenue, says that when he was in apparently perfect health, weighing about 185 pounds, with good appetite, he suddenly had a severe attack of gastritis. He lost his appetite and the doctor put him on a rigid diet and gave him remedies, but all to no purpose. He says, "Everybody I met had a cure and I tried a lot of them. I lost weight until I reached 144 pounds. I had those nasty gastric staggers.

About the middle of the summer, when on a vacation, a friend asked whether I drank coffee or not. Being told that I did, he suggested that I quit it and take Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts breakfast food. I laughed at him and told him that I was through with special articles of diet.

One day the nerves had another bad smash and I concluded to quit coffee and see if that was really the cause of the trouble.

Next morning I had Postum for breakfast and it was well made, and tasted good. I also had Grape-Nuts for breakfast, and from that day my troubles began to fade away.

I am steadily gaining in flesh, can sleep naturally, and can eat whatever I want. What is the use of a man's drinking an article like coffee that poisons him, and causes such troubles as I have had, when you can have a delicious Food Coffee like Postum that builds up instead of tearing down." Health is worth more than all the coffee on earth.

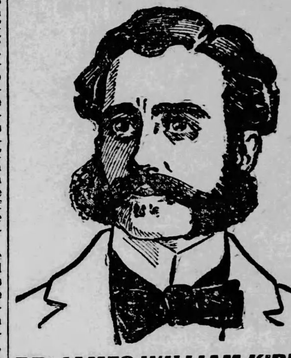
Sick Made Well Weak Made Strong.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed. The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissue, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. Say what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD

HOW BERTHA RUNKLE WENT TO HARVARD

Of Miss Bertha Runkle, the young authoress who has jumped so quickly into fame as the writer of The Helmet of Navarre, the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post tells the following clever story:

"She is devoted to her brother, and when he went to Harvard the two entered into a close alliance. It resulted in Miss Runkle's graduating from Harvard without a degree.

"Her brother kept in touch with her every day and coached her all summer. Each morning she would receive the lectures as taken down by him. She had a duplicate of every book he had. She studied as many hours a day as he did. She mailed him every night the result of her work, and he gave her the added benefit of his examinations. She went through each examination with him and passed without condition. During her senior year she studied harder than the young man himself, and the excitement in the Runkle household at the time of the final examination was intense.

"Literary men and Harvard men were as interested in this unique way of Miss Runkle's going through Harvard as she and her mother were. The brother had aroused all the interest and enthusiasm of the Harvard professors, and when the final day came Miss Bertha Runkle's papers were examined and it was found that she had passed with flying colors. She virtually won the Harvard degree."

PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

A movement has been started in Georgia to perpetuate the memory of Eli Whitney by converting into a country club the scene of his labors near Augusta, where he perfected his cotton gin. An organization has been perfected, and a charter for the club secured.

The Rev. George Grenfell has been commissioned by Robert Arthington, a wealthy man of Leeds, England, to establish a chain of Christian missions across Africa. Mr. Grenfell has long been the friend and confidant of Leopold, King of the Belgians, by whom he was created a commander of the Royal Order of the Lion. He was selected by the King of the Belgians to act as a special commissioner for the delimitation of the Congo frontier, and traveled a thousand miles on oxback during his journeyings, which occupied two years, and committed him to occupy the same tent amid dangerous surroundings for the whole of that time.

Ernest August Renner, of Cincinnati, is one of the few survivors of the twelve men appointed to carry the coffin of Napoleon I at the time of its removal from St. Helena to its present resting place in Paris, and he is the only one of the twelve not a native of France, his birthplace being Hanover.

Dr. James Gow, the new headmaster of the Westminster School, London, is the first layman to hold that office since Queen Elizabeth refounded the school. At Cambridge he was chancellor's medallist and Fellow of Trinity College, and he has given further proof of his learning by his books, which embrace such subjects as Greek, mathematics and the odes and epodes of Horace.

Lord Edward Cecil, the soldier son of Lord Salisbury, having obtained his brevet majority in May, 1898, for services in the Dongola expedition, and the "D. S. O." for the expedition to Khartoum, has been promoted to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy—while still a captain in the Grenadier Guards—as a reward for his good work at Mafeking, where he was Major-General Baden-Powell's right hand man throughout the investment. Lord Edward is not yet thirty-four.

Still Room for More.

"Brethren," said a man in meeting, "so many sinners are dying every day I have come to the conclusion that hell is full." He sat down, when an old deacon in the Amen corner raised the hymn, "There's a place reserved for you, brother—a place reserved for you."—Atlanta Constitution.

Adversity's Round Robin.

"This is a cold world; a man can't get a job unless he has a good suit of clothes."

"Well, that's logic."

"Logic? He can't get a good suit of clothes unless he has a job."—Detroit Free Press.

Men and Women.

Mark Twain as a Book Buyer.

The recent combination of the Publishers' Association to prevent, if possible, the cutting in the prices of books, has revived an old story told at the expense of Mark Twain, says the Youth's Companion. One day, while Mark was connected with a publishing house, he went into a bookstore, and, picking up a volume, asked the price. He then suggested that as a publisher he was entitled to 50 per cent discount. To this the clerk assented.

"As I am also an author," said Mark, "it would appear that I am again entitled to 50 per cent discount."

Again the clerk bowed.

"And as a personal friend of the proprietor," he modestly continued, "I presume that you will allow me the usual 25 per cent discount."

Another bow from the salesman.

"Well," drawled the unblushing humorist, "under these conditions I think I may as well take the book. What's the tax?"

The clerk took out his pencil and figured industriously. Then he said with the greatest obsequiousness:

"As near as I can calculate, we owe you the book and about 37½ cents. Call again."

Senator Burrows' Mistake.

The state of Michigan has earned the reputation of sending lumber kings to the United States senate. General Alger was a lumber king when he started on his national career, and the late Senator Stockbridge, who also represented the woody state in the senate, made his millions through trees.

But Senator Julius C. Burrows won his position, not through being a lumber king, but on account of his splendid triumphs on the stump. Born in Pennsylvania, he became a lawyer, and in the Civil War was an officer on the Northern side. At the close of the war he established himself in Kalamazoo, and soon became very popular.

His district sent him to congress for nine terms; he left the lower house and entered the senate on the death of Senator Stockbridge, to fill out his unexpired term, and on the conclusion of the term was re-elected in 1899 for a full six years.

At a recent dinner party in Washington at one of the great diplomatic houses the cost of living in that city was a subject of conversation, and diplomats and statesmen alike agreed that one ought really to be independently rich to keep up a prominent social life there.

"If only we were all lumber kings from Michigan!" said one diplomat with a sigh.

"Yes," said Senator Burrows with a smile. "I often realize that I made the mistake of my career by going into stumping instead of stumpage."—Saturday Evening Post.

The Bishop's Pithy Remarks.

One of the kindly aims of the popular Bishop of London is the bringing together on some neutral meeting ground of the boys of the classes and masses, not in the lowering or leveling sense, but so that respect for culture and the manners which maketh man may grow up on one side, and that unpatronizing pity which is akin to solid liking on the other. Therefore, says Mainly About People, it was arranged that a football match at Rugby should take place between the youthful Hooligans and Rugbelan sprigs of nobility.

The game proceeded amid shouts of enthusiasm, the Hooligans exhibiting great skill at "dribbling," and their half backs at all points observing the rigor of the game. After the contest, washed and unwashed alike assembled to hear an address from Dr. Ingram, which was listened to with extraordinary fervor and attention. Then came the bishop's farewell. The slight episcopal figure, clad in gray knickerbocker suit and unorthodox stockings and tie, swayed forward. The eyes, which by the unseeing are called the eyes of a visionary, brightened; some apostolic benediction of exhortation of the highest height was in the air; reverence sat on boyhood's chastened brow. Then the amicable administrator of souls lisped in the familiar, softly muffled tones:

"Well, goodby, you chaps. I've enjoyed myself thoroughly with you!"

The King of Italy's Tutor.

The present King of Italy is extremely attached to his former tutor, General Osio, who, when the King was Prince of Naples, subjected his royal pupil to the severest sort of educational discipline. When, during a snow storm, a member of the prince's household suggested that the prince should not go for his daily ride because he had a cold, General Osio retorted:

"And if there should be a war to-morrow I suppose the prince would not go out on horseback because he has a cold!"

Osio was almost brutally frank, too, in rebuking his royal charge and on one occasion, when the prince appeared to be unnecessarily slow in his studies, his tutor gave him a terrible scolding, winding up with, "Remember, that, son of a king, or son of a cobbler, a donkey is a donkey."

Book Bound in a Woman's Skin.

The bequest of Mlle. B. to the French astronomer and novelist, Flammarion, is probably without a parallel in the record of last testaments.

Mlle. B. was the possessor of a wonderful complexion and a neck and shoulders which made her conspicuous at any function where decolette was required. Flammarion met her at a dinner party and complimented her on her fair complexion, laying special stress on the beauty of her neck and shoulders. The girl was much gratified by this admiration, and the incident closed for the time being.

Some months later the author received a black bordered envelope. It contained an announcement of the death of Mlle. B., and added that it was the young woman's wish that the skin of her neck and shoulders be preserved and sent to the author, to be used by him as a binding for one of his works.

Professor Barnard, the head of the astronomy department in the University of Chicago, determined, while on a recent visit in Paris, to sound Flammarion as to the truth of the story. Flammarion listened in silence, then, with a quick "Pardon," he jumped from his seat and left the room. In a few minutes he returned with a volume seemingly bound in delicate calf. He laid it upon Barnard's knee.

"Voila" (behold it), he said simply.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fatal Opposition.

Social Reformer—I have heard that the opening of your bathing establishment with free baths for one day was a failure. Is it so?

Proprietor—It is. The new saloon across the way had a sign out announcing free beer.—Chicago Tribune.

Pessimistic.

"This is a very tough world we are in, old boy."

"You're right. I don't think we will ever get out of it alive."

Cause of the Trouble.

Brobson—I hear that you have broken off with Miss Brooks. Weren't your relations pleasant?

Craik—Oh, yes, to be sure; it was her's that did the kicking.—Harlem Life.

Why She Didn't.

"Julia has given up her proposed trip abroad."

"Why so?"

"Well, her passport described her as having a large mouth and she wouldn't go."—Baltimore World.

FARM PAPER FREE! Send ten cents to pay cost of mailing also names and addresses of five of your farmer friends and we will send you the Illustrated Valley Farmer one year free. Regular price 15c. It is one of the best farm papers in the west and will tell you more about agriculture and live stock conditions in the great southwest than any other publication. It is filled with vaughan's stories and up-to-date articles in the longest style of the word. Illustrated Valley Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Have You Got Rheumatism?

You Can Be Cured; FREE.

A Scientific Discovery Which Will Revolutionize the Treatments of Rheumatism.

82 Years Old, Cured of Rheumatism After Suffering 42 Years.

For Rheumatism, that horrible plague, I discovered a harmless remedy, and in order that every suffering reader may learn about it I will gladly mail him a trial box free. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that enabled many a person to abandon crutch and cane. In Lyon, Mo., it cured an old gentleman 82 years of age, after suffering over 40 years. In Denham, Ind., it cured a lady who then cured fifteen of her neighbors. In Marion, Ohio, it enabled Mrs. Mina Schott to abandon her crutches. Rev. G. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., testifies that this remarkable remedy cured two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 18, the other 25 years. In Bolton, N. Y., it cured an old gentleman 83 years of age. Never before has a remedy been so highly endorsed as this; among the eminent people who endorse it is Dr. Quintero, of the University of Venezuela, whose endorsement bears the official seal of the United States Consul. No matter what your form of rheumatism is, nor mind if doctors say you are incurable, write me to-day sure and by return mail you will receive the trial box, also the most elaborate book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism, absolutely free. It will tell you all about your case. You get the trial box and this wonderful book at the same time, both free, so let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 2882 Germania Building, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Indigestion in Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—What shall I do for my cow? She eats well, but is always hungry, and thin in flesh.—Subscriber, Gallipolis, O.

Boil a teacupful of flaxseed into a pulp and while hot pour it on a half pail of bran and make a mash of it. Give a mash of this kind once a day for a month, with one of the following powders in it: Sulphate of iron, 4 oz.; nitrate of potassium, 4 oz., and nux vomica, 2 oz. Mix and divide into 24 doses. Repeat this dose.

For a Self-Milker.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to S. M., Columbus Grove, O., in regard to his cow milking herself, I will give a never-failing remedy which consists simply of inserting in her mouth a common snaffle-bit, such as are commonly used on horses, and secured by head stall and throat strap. With the bit in her mouth, it is impossible for her to suck herself, and, after wearing it a day or so, she can feed and drink the same as a bitted horse. I know wherof I write, for I have tried it. Do thou likewise.—L. B. Lancaster, Ind.

Lumpy Milk—Cabbage Lice.

Editor Farmstead:—I would say to G. A. M. that when I have a cow that gives lumpy milk, I always give her grain at any time of year, every day till she gets over it. Others have done the same thing, and all think the remedy a success.

I think if M. C. will boil small potatoes and take the water to spray his cabbage he will not be troubled with lice. I know it will kill lice on pigs, calves and chickens, and will kill little pigs if they drink much of it.

C. E. H.:—Almost any old rancid grease will kill warts.—P. D. H., State Line, O.

Seedling Fruits.

Editor Farmstead:—Will the kernel from a peach, plum or cherry always produce the same kind of a tree and fruit as that from which the kernel was taken?—A. M. P., Chintwood, Va.

Certainly not. If trees from seedlings always produced the same variety of fruit as the original from which the seed came, there would be no need of grafting or budding, and nurserymen would have an easy time of it. The rule applies to all fruit trees. You may raise a thousand young trees from the seeds of the fruit of one particular tree, and probably not one of them will be the same as the fruit of the original, but most of them far inferior. The tendency is to revert toward the original wild fruit.

Ginseng Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—I note an inquiry as to the culture of ginseng. Take up the plant carefully, any time in the summer when the seed is on the plant. Take off the long root at the point where the stalk starts from it; make a hole in a potato, insert the end of the stalk so it fits closely, and then put the potato, stalk and all, back in the ground. You can do this over again for eight years. When you replant the stalk in its potato, put it slanting in the ground, rather deep, and cover the stalk well with earth up to where the leaves begin.—E. F. S., Curtin, W. Va.

Angora Goats.

Editor Farmstead:—In regard to Angora goats, please give prices of them and where they can be bought.—H. L. H., Table Rock, Pa.

We can in no case give addresses of this sort, because it is free advertising for the dealer. If you will turn to the Farmstead in Weekly Blade of March 14 last, you will find a notice of a publication of the Department of Agriculture on Angora goats, which will give you the fullest information. The smaller bulletins of the Department are sent free; the larger, illustrated ones are sold at the cost of production. Send 15 cents, ask for Bulletin No. 27 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, on "Angora Goats," and address your letter to "Superintendent of Documents, Union Building, Washington, D. C."

Cheat or Chess.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you kindly inform me of the cause of so much cheat in wheat, and what it originates from?—C. H., Kingston, Tenn.

It so happens that the conditions under which cheat—or chess as it is often called—will thrive, are exactly the opposite to those favorable for wheat. A wet, cold spring, like the present one has been, is unfavorable for wheat, while it is eminently so for chess. Hence the chess plant runs riot in many wheat fields.

Johnson Grass.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to R. M. G., West Virginia, as to Johnson grass: If you get it, you can never get rid of it. It will take your place. It was sown in War creek, in Hancock county, Tennessee, and it is in every bottom below. It is the worst thing they have to contend with.—D., Idol, Tenn.

Driving Harness.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please inform me through The Blade how to keep driving harness in good condition. Some recommend washing the harness with sponge and suds made of castile soap. I would like to hear from some experienced hand in the harness business.—Reader, Calis, W. Va.

The washing of buggy harness with castile soap and sponge is all right to get off the dirt, etc. Then follow it by a washing with harness soap in the same way. Harness soap is made for this particular purpose. You may also oil with neat's foot oil about once in three months.

INQUIRIES.

Peach Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one who has experimented tell me if lime and potash will kill borers in peach and plum trees? If so, how should it be used? If not, what will do the work for them? I have a peach orchard that the borers are about to ruin.—L. D. S., Linwood, W. Va.

Knee Sprung Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—For a horse with weak knees, or what they term knee sprung, will some reader please give a cure?—D. M., Barre, N. Y.

To Grow Red Cedar.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you kindly furnish me with information how to germinate the seeds or berries of the red cedar? Please give full directions how to prepare the seeds so they will sprout.—J. M. W., Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

We hope some reader will be able to furnish the information asked for.

To Kill Willows.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me what to put into or on a willow tree in order to kill it so that it may not spring up again when cut down?—M. M. P., Rockwood, Me.

Breeds of Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some stock-raiser please tell me whether polled breeds of cattle are equal to the short-horns? And is it wise to inbreed cattle or any other kind of live stock?—D., Idol, Tenn.

Sorry, but we can not give addresses of dealers in live stock, because it would be valuable free advertising for them.—Editor.

Hooks in Horses' Eyes.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me what is the cause of the unnatural growth in horses' and mules' eyes, erroneously called hooks? How can this trouble be successfully treated? I have two mules, two years old, that have this growth now.—Subscriber, Myers, Tenn.

Hog Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—My hogs are dying with a disease strange to me. They have fits, and are never still from the time they take it until they die. Some think they have been bitten by a mad dog. Will some dealer please name the trouble and a cure?—I. F. H., Dandridge, Tenn.

Fruit for Exhibition

Editor Farmstead:—Is there any process by which strawberries can be put up for exhibition purposes in "glass bottles," so as to retain their original form and color like cherries, currants and other thicker skinned fruits? We wish to exhibit named varieties at fairs.—F., Leslie, Mich.

We hope some reader will be able to do this, as the information will be of value to many readers who desire to exhibit fruit at the fairs this fall.

Bitter Cream.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a four-year-old cow that is well and healthy and gives a good flow of milk, but if the milk sets until it begins to sour the least bit in the bottom of the pan, the cream is very bitter and the buttermilk is fit for nothing only hogs. The cow is a fine one. She is three-fourths Jersey. Can some one tell me what the cause of the bitter cream is and give remedy?—Subscriber, Oswego county, N. Y.

POTATO SPROUTS.

Can They Be Used in Place of Asparagus Tops?

Editor Farmstead:—May I have room to talk a little on potato sprouts? I placed a half-bushel basket of potat

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Origin of the Negro.

"Please tell me where the negro first sprang from."—B. H. G., Abraham, W. Va.

The plain fact is that no one knows, nor is there any way of finding out. The present writer most certainly does not know, nor has he ever formed any opinion on the subject. It is a matter of no moment where or how the negro originated. He is in existence, and that is the only phase of the matter which is of interest. All we can do is to give the main theories as to the origin of the negro race; but it is to be clearly understood The Blade does not make itself responsible for any theory, nor does it champion any.

The first theory is that the negro race is descended from Ham, the son of Noah. There is, we believe, no Scriptural warrant for this theory. If there be, the present writer does not know what passages are relied upon to prove it.

The evolutionary theory, which has the support of the most of the learned men in the world, is that man is the descendant of an ape-like animal, and that he reached his present condition through ages of development. In connection with this, the general belief of those who support the hypothesis of the evolutionary origin of man is that the different races of men originated independently of each other; that is, that these different races were not the descendants of one common pair of ancestors.

The difficulty of classifying the numerous races or types of man is very great. All varieties are connected by numberless forms of transition. The old classification, based alone on the color of the skin, is not scientific, nor is it now held by scientists. We are accustomed to consider the type of the negro race an individual with a black skin, woolly hair, flat nose, wide mouth and thick lips. Yet there are races of black men who have hair which is not woolly, which have high cheek bones, prominent noses, thin lips and long instead of round faces. The negroes in the United States are nearly all descended from the Africans brought from the Congo region of Africa, and they retain the Congo characteristics.

Wool and Sheep.

"Why is it that wool is so low, while sheep are in great demand, and sell so high in the market?"—L. P. B. R., Bolair, W. Va.

The present condition of cheap wool and dear mutton is due entirely to the law of supply and demand. There are used in the United States four descriptions or qualities of wool, two of which this country produces, and two it imports. The fine merino wools are largely produced in the states of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and it happens that at this time, and for several years there has been an overproduction of this description of wool, which has forced down prices. While it is true that there has been over-production of wool, there has not been a sufficient production of mutton to glut or even fairly supply the market. In fact, the disproportion between the amount of wool used in this country and the number of sheep raised is so great that it is estimated that if all the wool we use were grown in the country, allowing five pounds of wool to the sheep, mutton would be so plentiful that sheep carcasses would sell for 25 cents each.

Citizenship and Voting.

"In your answer to C. W. R., Samaria, Mich., on May 23, you say voting is not an inherent right of an American citizen, and that a state may make any law it chooses, limiting the franchise, so long as it does not do it for those things forbidden in the Fifteenth amendment, and that the constitution itself allows only citizens of states to vote. This is true. But it makes every native born citizen a citizen of every state in the Union when he is twenty-one years of age. Please tell me how a state can disfranchise him."—W. T. H., Lawrence, Kan.

Before you go any further, fix this fact firmly in your minds. Citizenship and the right to vote are two different things, and citizenship does not presuppose nor include the right to vote. All persons born in the United States, or naturalized, and subject to its jurisdiction, are citizens of the United States, and of the state in which they reside; but this does not give them the right to vote. The right to vote is conferred by sate laws; and any sate has the right to decide what shall constitute the qualifications of voters. Those not possessing these qualifications are not allowed to vote.

The population of the United States by last year's census, was over 62 millions; but the total vote at the Presidential election last November was less than 14 millions. No state allows any one to vote under 21 years of age; all younger than that are disfranchised. Only four states allow women to vote at general elections; thus almost one-half the population over 21 years old is disfranchised. Now, remember, again, that any state has the right to fix the qualifications of voters, and may disfranchise such citizens as seem fit—subject only to the prohibition in the Fifteenth Amendment, and to the penalty in the Fourteenth. We have answered thus fully because thousands labor under the same error as yourself, and think citizenship means that every male over 21 has the right to vote. It means nothing of the sort.

The Seven Days' Battles.

"What were the names, dates, losses, and results of the Seven Days' battles before Richmond?"—D. D. P., Outville, O.

We take it the battles referred to were those fought by the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan in what is known as the Peninsular campaign, and are as follows: Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Chickahominy, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Charles City Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. These seven battles in statistical tables are considered as one and the losses are given as a unit, and were as follows: Killed, 1,582; wounded, 7,709; missing, 5,958; a total of 15,249 on the Federal side. The Confederate losses were somewhat higher, being 17,583. The battle of Mechanicsville was a repulse for the Confederates, Gaines' Mills a victory for the Confederates, Peach Orchard and Savage Station were repulses for the Confederates, Chickahominy and Malvern Hill were in effect the same. These battles were all fought between June 26 and July 1, 1862, and are known as the Seven Days' Retreat. McClellan was endeavoring to extricate himself from his bad position in the swamps of the Chickahominy, and in doing so drew the counter attack of Lee, and while the movement was in the nature of a retreat the Confederates failed to drive the Federals from a single battleground except Gaines' Mills, and after Malvern Hill they were glad to draw off and leave the Federals undisturbed while they remained on the peninsula.

Fanny Crosby.

"Will you please give a short account of Fanny Crosby the hymn writer, who is blind, and lives in New York city?"—A. T. R., Iola, Ill.

Frances Jane Van Alstyne, born Crosby, was born at South East, Putnam county, New York, March 24, 1825. When six weeks old she lost her sight. About 18.5 she entered the New York Institution for the Blind, where after completing her training she became a teacher. In 1858 she married Alexander Van Alstyne, a musician, who was also blind. Her songs and hymns number 2,000 or more, and have been published mainly in American Sunday school collections.

Queer Query.

"If a man gets a patent on an invention, and gets the money for it, where is the money paid from? Is it paid by the government or not?"—J. M. T., Hopeland, Ga.

Any one who invents a new device of a patentable nature can get a patent upon it by paying the prescribed fees to the government, which are, for a mechanical device, $35. Then the patentee can sell his patent, or a share of it, to whoever will buy, for whatever price may be agreed upon. Or he can manufacture the device, and sell it, and make money that way. But there is no other way to get money out of it. The government makes him pay for its patent, instead of paying him. How did you ever get such a wild idea into you head?

Trial of Negroes.

"Is a negro compelled to be tried before a white jury, or can he compel a mixed jury, when he is accused of a crime—that is, can he compel part of the jurymen to be his own race? What does the United States Supreme court say concerning the matter?"—G. W. G., Ripley, Miss.

The constitution of the United States provides for trial by jury, but leaves the laws regulating the selection of jurors, etc., to the states, which all have enacted laws on the subject. What those laws are we do not know. We do not know that a case involving the point you mention has ever been brought before the supreme court.

Hayes' Oath of Office.

"Why did President Hayes take the oath of office privately the day before his public inauguration?"—J. B., Hix, Ala.

The 4th of March came on Sunday. There was much excitement over the Electoral Commission and its finding, and in fact this excitement had existed from the time of the Presidential election, in the previous November. Acting on the advice of his friends, Mr. Hayes had the oath of office administered to him privately at his rooms, in the presence of a number of his friends. It was also administered publicly at the formal inauguration on Monday, March 5.

Paste That Will Keep.

"W. K., Perrysville, Ind.: Beat up 2 pounds of good flour in enough cold water to form a stiff batter; beat it well, to take out all the lumps; then add enough cold water to make it the consistence of pudding batter; add 1 ounce of powdered alum; stir again well. Have plenty of boiling water ready; take it boiling from the fire, and pour gently and quickly over the batter, stirring thoroughly and rapidly at the same time. When the batter swells and loses the white color of the flour it is done. This will make a little less than a half pailful of good paste. Use it cold. The top may be moistened to prevent "skinning over."

Cement Will Do.

"Where can I procure some substance that can be applied something like plaster that will render a brick wall waterproof?"—G. W. C., Alvarado, Tex.

You can procure Portland cement of any dealer in lime, plaster, etc., who will tell you how to prepare and use it.

Widow's Pension.

"I claim that where a soldier was drawing a pension from a wound, such as a lost hand or foot, and died of fever or some other disease other than the wound, that his widow can draw under the old law $12 per month, the soldier having married say 20 years ago. Others say she can only draw $8. Which is right?"—H. M., Milton, W. Va.

The widow can draw only $8 per month, under the act of June 27, 1890, unless the cause of death can be shown to be due to service, in which case the pension to the widow would be governed by the rank of the husband—$12 if he were a private soldier, and higher if he were an officer.

Commission on Stamps.

"Please state if any one selling revenue stamps is allowed to charge an additional commission besides what the department allows them. The reason I ask the question is because I know of a certain banker who charges 60 cents for a 50 cent stamp."—M. T., Hopeland, Ga.

The collector of internal revenue in this city says there is no provision of law on the subject, and that he has never heard of anyone charging a commission on stamps. Unless the law forbids it probably nothing can be done.

Magellan.

"Please give the history of Magellan. Was he the first one to go around the world, and what was the cause of his death and where was he buried?"—R. Y. W., Stinson, Mo.

"Who was Magellan's lieutenant, that first sailed around the globe, and received a coat of arms from the King of Spain, on which a globe was represented, with the motto 'You first sailed round me?' Magellan was killed before he got entirely around."—J. H. Auburn, W. Va.

Fernando Magalhaens, or Magellan, as the name is often written in English, was born in Oporto, Portugal, about 1470. Entering the Portuguese navy at an early age, he served under Albuquerque in the East Indies for five years. About 1517 he went to Spain, and persuaded Cardinal Ximines that the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, could be reached by sailing westward, and thus be claimed by Spain, in accordance with the decision made by the Pope that all countries discovered for 180 degrees west of the Azores should belong to Spain, and all east of that line to Portugal. A fleet of five vessels, with 236 men, sailed under Magellan's command from San Lucar, Spain, Sept. 20, 1519. He discovered and passed through the straits that now bear his name. One ship deserted here, and another was lost, leaving him but three ships. He named the Pacific ocean on account of the smoothness of its waters. On March 6, 1521, the fleet reached the Ladrones, and on the 16th reached Samar, one of the Philippines. Wishing to subjugate and convert the islanders, he landed with 55 men on the little island of Mactan, whose chief refused baptism. In the battle that followed, Magellan was killed April 27, 1521. The expedition, reduced to a single ship and 18 men, reached Spain Sept. 6, 1522, under Magellan's lieutenant, Juan Sebastian Cano. This vessel, the Vittoria, was the first to make the circuit of the globe. Although Magellan made only half the circuit of the earth on this voyage, he had previously sailed from Europe eastward as far as Malacca, and practically sailed further, and is thus called the first circumnavigator of the globe.

Greek Numerals.

"Please give the numerals of the Greek alphabet and the amount each one represents."—L. F. C., Keno, O.

As we have not linotype matrices of the Greek alphabet, we must do with a general statement. The Greeks used the first ten letters of their alphabet, each followed by a mark similar to our minute mark—a small sloping mark to the right and above the letter—for the first nine numbers. From 11 to 19, inclusive, the first nine letters were again used, in each case preceded by iota, the letter representing 10. Kappa represented 20, and from 21 to 29 inclusive it was used, followed by the proper one of the letters representing the nine digits. The letters of the alphabet from kappa to pi, represented 20, 30, etc., to 80. For 90 a special letter, koppa, was used. The remainder of the alphabet, from rho to omega, represented 100, 200, etc., to 800. For 900 there was a special letter, called sampi.

From 1,000 upward, the ever thousands were represented by the same series of letters; but instead of the accent or degree mark following the letter, the same mark, to the left and below the letter, was used.

Letters of Junius.

"Please tell something about the letters of Junius, when and why they were written, their number, etc."—J. C. A., Waterloo, Ore.

Junius was the signature of an English political writer, whose letters appeared in the Public Advertiser, a London weekly, between Jan. 21, 1769, and Jan. 21, 1772. These letters were all on politics, and antagonized the then British ministry and public men who supported its policy. They contain some of the most effective specimens of invective to be found in literature. Their lucid diction, epigrammatic sarcasm, and fierce personal attacks, arrested the attention of the government and of the pubuc. As Junius, in them, showed a minute knowledge of court secrets, it was evident he must be intimately acquainted with the measures and intrigues of the ministry, and with every domestic incident of the court. Every effort was made to discover who the writer was, but all failed. Even the publisher of the paper never knew who he was, and never saw him—all communication being by letter. The letters can be obtained in book form. It is the general trend of opinion that Sir Philip Francis was the author, but this has never been conclusively proved.

Remarried Widows.

"Please make the last pension act regarding widows of soldiers remarrying and again becoming widows, a little more plain. Or, in other words, must the widow have been the soldier's wife while he was in the service in order to be restored on the pension list, in case she remarries and is left a widow again?"—C. J. Herrickxville, Pa.

Yes. The act, as we understand it, applies only to soldiers' widows who were wives of the soldiers while the latter were in the service.

A Deserted Wife.

"A soldier drawing a pension under the old law, remarried Aug. 27, 1891. After six years, he deserted his wife. She secured the half of his pension under the law of March, 1899. At his death, can she draw a widow's pension?"—Subscriber, Nebraska City, Neb.

Yes, if no divorce was obtained.

July 4 in the Philippines.

"Does not the Fourth of July come on the same day that it does here, in the Philippine Islands?"—J. Office.

It does not come during exactly the same space of absolute time that it does here. The international date line, which is approximately the 180th meridian of longitude from Greenwich is where the day starts. On the other side of the earth, on the meridian of Greenwich, which is marked 0, it is 12 hours later than there. Manila is near the meridian of 120 degrees east longitude. Chicago is about the same distance from the meridian of 88 degrees west. So the two cities are about 152 degrees apart. The sun passes over 15 degrees per hour, hence the difference in time between the two cities is a little more than 10 hours. Or, to put it another way, the time at Manila is a little more than 10 hours earlier than that at Chicago.

July 4 begins the instant after midnight of July 3. So, when the Fourth begins here, it is 10 hours earlier at Chicago—3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d at Chicago. When it is noon of the 4th at Manila, it is only 2 o'clock in the morning of the same day at Chicago. When it is 2 o'clock in the morning of the 4th at Chicago, and when the 5th begins at midnight at Manila, it is 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th at Chicago.

Ohio Pseudonyms.

"Please give a list of recognized pseudonyms for distinguished Ohioans and why so nicknamed."—R. C. T., Martz, Ind.

So far as we know, no such list has ever been made up, and it is too great a task for us to undertake. Here are a few that occur to us:

Gen. U. S. Grant—"Unconditional Surrender," because of his terms to Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson; "The Silent Man," from his taciturnity; and the "Old Commander."

Gen. W. T. Sherman—"Uncle Billy," a term used by his troops.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans—"Old Rosy"—so called by his men.

Hon. S. S. Cox—"Sunset" Cox, because of a florid editorial he wrote while editor of the Ohio Statesman, describing a stormy sunset.

C. A. Bowsend, the newspaper writer—"Gath," composed of his initials and one other letter; invented by himself.

David Ross Locke—"Petroleum V. Nasby," used by him as a nom-de-plume.

Senator Allen G. Thurman—"The Old Roman," from his traits of character; "Red Bandana," because he always used a red bandana handkerchief.

Charles F. Browne, Jr., humorist—"Artemus Ward," adopted by himself.

We shall be glad to print others of Ohioans if they are sent in.

Hall Caine.

"Please give what information you can about the author of The Mister Christian."—H. L. D., Wellsville, Neb.

Thomas Henry Hall Caine, novelist and dramatist, was born in 1853 in the Isle of Man. He was at first a journalist. He lived with the post-painter Dante Gabriel Rossetti until the latter's death in 1882, then began a literary career in London. He published Sonnets of Three Centuries, Recollections of Rossetti, Life of Coleridge, and Cobwebs of Criticism. He began his career as a novelist with The Shadow of a Crime, 1885, followed by A Son of Hagar, but his success came with The Deemster in 1887. His novels since that have been The Bondman, The Scapegoat, the Manxman, The Christian, of which The Deemster, The Manxman, and The Christian have all been dramatized. He has traveled extensively. He went to Canada in 1898 as an ambassador of the Authors' Society to negotiate terms with the Dominion government with regard to Canadian copyright. His latest story is now running serially. His home is Greeba Castle, Isle of Man. He was educated for an architect, but never practiced his profession. As to his religion, we presume he is a Church of England man, but do not know. A man's religion is his own personal concern, and not a subject for public discussion unless his views are made prominent by himself.

Inventions and Discoveries.

H. G., Cimarron, Kan.: You must distinguish between invention and discovery. The X-rays have always existed. They could not be invented. They were first discovered by Prof. Roentgen, a few years ago. Electric cars were neither discovered nor invented. After the electric motor was invented, its application to a vast number of purposes, such as driving various kinds of machinery, the propulsion of vehicles like street cars and automobiles, was made. No one has said not to have invented electric cars or automobiles. The locomotive similarly was developed when the steam engine was invented. It is not due to the ingenuity of any one man, and can not properly be called an invention. The Brooklyn bridge is neither an invention nor a discovery. There were many suspension bridges in existence before it was built. In fact, a suspension bridge is known to have been built in China in A. D. 65. The first iron suspension bridge, on the modern plan, was built in England in 1810. The engineer of the Brooklyn bridge was John A. Roebling, who had previously built a number of others—one at Niagara Falls, and the big suspension bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati, among them.

Ohio's Southern Boundary.

"In 1791, the legislature of Virginia ceded to the United States all her rights and claims to territory northwest of the Ohio. As the state of Ohio is embraced in this grant, will you please state where the boundary line was made—if the middle of the river was taken, or either side, and if high or low water mark was mentioned?"—J. W. G., Gallipolis, O.

You will find a most interesting article on this curious bit of history on the first page of this paper, headed "Where is the Southern Boundary of Ohio?"

The Earth's Motions.

A. F. H., Schrock, Ind.: Your letter concerning a third motion of the earth leads us to think that you suppose but two motions are recognized—its daily rotation, and its annual motion around the sun. If this is your idea, it is wrong. Astronomers recognize, besides those two, nine other distinct and recognized regular motions, and a number of of others which sufficient time has not elansed since they were discovered and studied to deside whether they are regular motions or attractions due to the influence of unknown causes.

Ocean Records.

W. B. C., St. Cloud, Minn.: The following are the authentic figures concerning the lowering of the Atlantic steamer record:

In 1856 the steamer Persia broke the record for transatlantic travel by making the run between New York and Queenstown in 9 days 1 hour 45 minutes. In 1866 the Scotia cut this record down to 8 days 2 hours 18 minutes. In 1880 the Arizona made in 6 days 1 hour and 55 minutes. In 1881 the Etruria took off another day and crossed in 6 days 1 hour 5 5minutes. In 1894 the Lucania made it in 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes, and this is still the record for the Queenstown-New York run. In 1900, however, the Deutschland crossed from New York to Plymouth, which is 162 miles further than Queenstown, in 5 days 7 hours 33 minutes, and she has recently completed a round trip between the same ports in 5 days 12 hours 16 minutes. Her average time for the whole voyage was 23.31 knots an hour, while the record time of her best day's run heretofore was 23.02 knots an hour.

Congressional Library.

A. M., Chicago Junction, O.: Th present magnificent building of the Library of Congress was provided for by various acts of Congress, the first being of date of April 15, 1886; other acts followed on October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889. The cost of the structure was $6,347,000, the limit by law being $6,500,000, exclusive of the cost of the land, which was $585,000. The building was completed in February, 1897, and opened to the public in November, 1897. It is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world.

Hole Through the Earth.

"If it were possible to bore a hole directly through the center of the earth, what would be the result if a weight were dropped therein?"—G. P., Prillamans, Ga.

In such a case, the weight would fall, but as it went further down, the attraction of the mass of the earth above it would increase more and more. Its momentum would carry it past the center of gravity of the earth; then it would fall back; and probably it would fall back and forth a number of times, finally coming to rest at the center of the earth, where it would forever remain.

Fixing Floors.

"I have old floors in the hall and dining room and want to finish them so I can use rugs. Can you tell me the best and most inexpensive way?"—Mrs. Carl Cloud, Neb.

Were the floors ours, we should buy some cheap floor stain, which are sold by all dealers in paints, and stain the floors some appropriate color. Before applying the stain, however, we should take putty, mix it with some coloring matter that will make it the same color as the floor after staining, and fill up all the cracks smoothly. Let this dry thoroughly, then stain the floor. When the floor is dry get floor wax of the paint dealer, and give a good coating.

Had Greatest Loss.

"What regiment of the Union army in the Civil war lost the most in battle?"—H. C. C., Athens, O.

The 5th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, which lost 295 killed in four years, all in aggressive, hard, stand-up fighting, none of them through routs or blunders.

The Planet Mercury.

W. C. A., Lockhart, W. Va.: Very little is known of the planet Mercury. He is the planet nearest the sun, his mean distance from it being about 3,000,000 miles. Mercury is a small planet, his diameter being about 3,000 miles. He travels around the sun in a little less than 88 days. It is commonly said that he rotates on his axis in a little over 24 hours; but there is great doubt as to this, because he is very difficult to observe, being so near the sun. Some have claimed to see markings on his surface, but this is doubtful. As to his having any atmosphere, no one can tell anything about that. Being so close to the sun, he must have a very high temperature—too great a flow of life such as we have on this earth.

Miscellaneous.

A. J. C., Dayton, Wash.: Jesus Christ was the founder of Christianity.

P. M. L., Lyle, Wash.: Mr. L. P. Weir is president of the Adams Express Company.

A. J. R., Hopeland, Ga.: You have not quoted the passage correctly. You will find it in Ecclesiastes iii, 21.

C. W. R., Bear Lake, Mich.: The gentleman left The Blade in 1884. He is still living. Read Rule above concerning addresses.

H. S. B., Fayette, O.: The answer would not be of general interest. Besides, you can buy them more cheaply than you can make them.

M. E. G., Turner, Ore.: We can find no mention of a Lake Preuss in the United States. It must small, and is certainly of no importance.

P. T., Homer, W. Va.: Never heard of the book. Perhaps you can find what you want in the answer in this week's Bureau headed, "Origin of the Negro."

H. C. N., Toledo, O.: The laws applying to our coasting trade have not been extended by Congress to include traffic between the United States and our insular possessions.

J. H., Gillenwater, Tenn.: We can not say, as there are so many stipulations to and amendments. Write to the "Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

R. B. B., Venange, Neb.: There is no fixed price for topazes. Buyers always take into consideration size and appearance. Probably your best way would be to arrange to send them to some dealer in Chicago.

A. B., Fulton, Ind.: You can not be made to pay for a paper sent to your address, if you refuse to take it out of the office. But as you appear to have taken it out, under a misconception, you should consult a lawyer.

Subscriber, Merry Oaks, N. C.: The narrowest part of the isthmus of Panama is near the place where the Panama canal was to pass. Central America is not the name of the country, but is occupied by five independent republics. There is no railroad from Mexico to South America. Please note Rule 2 above hereafter.

W. M., Centreville, Miss.: Revelations xxi, 12, says that the twelve gates of the New Jerusalem were named for the twelve tribes of the children of Israel. You will find them named in Numbers i, 5 to 15, inclusive. Note that the tribe of Levi is not mentioned here, as their duties were with the tabernacle; but to make up the twelve, each of Joseph's two sons (see verse 10) had a tribe.

Sick Headache?

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE GREAT HEALER TALKS.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK.

"I consider it a crime to experiment with the health of the sick," says Prof. Thos. F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons. "If I did not know from actual experience that my new vitapathic discovery will positively cure diseases when any and all other methods of treatment fail, I would cut off my right arm before I would make this statement to the public." Nothing is so precious to a man as his health; nothing so horrible as the terrors of an untimely grave. Little ills, if not properly treated, may develop into serious diseases, hence it is that doctors should not experiment. A man who will deceive the sick and experiment on them, ought to be convicted of a felony. I want every man, woman and child in this country to know the teachings of my new vitapathic discovery. I want to prove to every sick person now quickly I can cure him. No matter what your disease, how long you have been sick, or who says you cannot be cured, write me stating your age and the leading symptoms of your disease and I will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you suffer and prescribe a **simple home treatment** which I will positively guarantee to cure you. I will also send you a copy of my new book entitled "How to get well and keep well." All this will not cost you a single cent. I want no money.

"I was nearly dead with liver and kidney trouble," writes Prof. John C. Nelson, a well-known geologist and mining engineer, of Dayton, Tenn. "The doctors had given me up to die. I read Prof. Adkin's wonderful cures and wrote for his free diagnosis and treatment. To-day I am a well man. From my own experience I believe Prof. Adkin can almost raise the dead."

All that has been told you about your disease may be wrong; write me and learn the truth, free. I am assisted by a staff of the most eminent specialists in the world. Their advice and mine are both free to you. Address, Prof. Thos. F. Adkin, office 190 E. Rochester, N. Y.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A New and Successful Method of Restoring Weakened Physical Powers, Curing Sexual Weakness, Nerve Exhaustion and Lost Vitality.

The Prescription is Sent Free to Anyone Who Writes.

A new scientific means of curing weaknesses of men and diseases peculiar to the sex has at last been discovered, and the prescription is being offered free to all who send name and address.

Dr. E. G. Lipes, 1405 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., is the discoverer of this remarkable new system of treatment, and he says there is now no difficulty in curing the worst cases which may arise from diseases of this nature.

The Doctor has made a long study of Sexual Disorders, and he claims to have found the exact medicine which removes all traces of debilitating disease from the human system, restores the fire and buoyancy of youth, and supplies the strength of body and nerves that all wish for but so few possess. Impotency, nightly emissions, varicocele, nervousness and kindred troubles disappear in a marvelously short space of time, while any weakened or emaciated organs are restored in a very few days to their natural size and vigor.

When you stop to consider the possibilities of loving and being loved as only strong and happy men can be, it does seem that any sexually weak man should no longer hesitate, but write at once for the receipt which costs absolutely nothing. There are no restrictions whatever, as Dr. Lipes is anxious that every afflicted man who needs it should have the benefit of one of his free prescriptions without delay. The treatment can be used in the privacy of your own home without the knowledge of even your most intimate friend or associate.

Write to-day and learn that while the receipt costs you nothing at all, it may change your whole existence from one of misery to a continuous life of pleasure and happiness.

Heiskell's Ointment

Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. Cure is permanent. It costs a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Bust up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 621 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I know of nothing better than your Ointment for skin affection."—Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Brunswood, Brown Co., Texas.

YANKEES IN HOLY LAND

What They Are Doing to Develop That Part of the World.

Yankee ingenuity and commercial vigor are doing wonderful things in the Holy Land. Until a few years ago, if one of the prophets had returned to the scenes of his earthly activities, he would have had little difficulty in recognizing them except by the change in the character of the population. The hills and valleys of old Judea had otherwise taken little note of the flight of centuries. But times are changing, even in Palestine and Syria. The railway from Joppa to Jerusalem, at first an experiment, has been put on a paying basis, and other lines, which will connect it with points of interest up and down the valley of the Jordan, have been projected or are actually in the course of building. In Jerusalem there are now electric lights, telephones, phonographs, sanitary plumbing, modern stores, houses built "a. m. i.," and many of the other comforts of civilized life. Trolley lines are being talked of which will connect Jerusalem with Bethany, Bethlehem, the Lake of Galilee, Samaria, Jericho, Nazareth and other places made familiar through Bible history. All these things and others are noted in official reports to the state department. With the introduction of these evidences of modern life and activity the Palestine of the past will vanish.

It is related that an American traveling salesman recently went to Jerusalem and Beirut and in a single day sold merchandise of an up-to-date type to the amount of $3,800. Commission houses for the handling of American goods have been opened in nearly every city and town of importance in Palestine and Syria, and in many instances they are being conducted by wide-awake American business men. In a single month this year one of the houses imported American leather to the amount of $700. Another has established a market for American flour, and predicts that in a few years the people of the Holy Land will be good consumers of this staple. Cheap American watches are in demand, and have been sold to scores of the natives, who regard them with increasing favor.

More than 200 phonographs were recently sent there, one-half going to Damascus, the rest to Jerusalem and nearby places. The best customers for talking machines, it is said, are the Moslems of Beirut, Jerusalem and Damascus, who buy them for their harems. One commission house at Beirut has bought, according to G. Bie Rayndal, the American consul, a $350 windmill from an Illinois firm, and will erect it on the Bakaa plain. This firm is confident that there is to be an important market for windmills in Palestine and Syria and for irrigation machinery of all sorts. Rich foreigners are figuring to secure control of some of the once fertile valleys of the country, and should they succeed there will be an attempt again to make them a "land flowing with milk and honey." These foreigners are, in most instances, Jews, who are leaders in the "Back to Jerusalem" cry which has been made eloquently and frequently by Israel Zangwill and others.

Speaking once more of windmills, a seventeen-horse power one has been installed in the interior, west of the Jordan, for flour grinding purposes, and another large one bought in Chicago, is just being put up at Yafa. Even American beer has "broken into" the country. One firm has sold to date 519 cases of 48 bottles each, and another has recently received 1,000 cases direct from Milwaukee. The municipality of Beirut has added a $3,300 steam steel roller to its public equipment, and this is the only steam roller now in Asia, although the way is opening for others.

It would be a long story to tell of all the articles of American make which are now being sold in the Land of Promise, but the last, according to late consular advices, embraces cotton fabrics, rope, shoes, clocks, paper, carriage leather, bicycles, coal, wire, nails, paints, hardware, electrical novelties of all sorts, rubber, steel beams, well-drilling machinery, garden tools, a fine line of agricultural machinery, canned meat, cornmeal, oatmeal, mechanics' tools, etc. Wire nails to the amount of almost $5,000 were sold in Syria last year, all of them coming from this country.

Thus is ancient Syria giving place to modern Syria, and the work is going forward with a will. Important commercial concessions have been secured from the Porte, who appears to be favorably disposed to the modernizing of this part of his dominions, and is watching the experiment with interest. The Turkish authorities have themselves been buyers of American wares. Within the past year they have arranged for the sinking of a large number of wells along the historic pilgrimage route to Mecca, and are providing them with windmills. In this way it is believed the hardships of the annual pilgrimage can be lessened and the pilgrims kept in reasonably good health. The sickness of former years has been almost entirely due to the impure water along the route.—Boston Transcript.

We extract the following from the Medical Reprints: The value of antikamnia tablets consists in their rapid effect in alleviating pain. Two five-grain tablets almost instantly relieve headaches or neuralgia. A dozen five-grain tablets should at all times be near at hand. Twenty-five cents will get a dozen from your druggist.

HUMORS OF BOOK HUNTING

How the Ignorant Bookseller is Exasperating

We have said that secondhand booksellers have a very fair working knowledge of their trade, and this is perfectly true; but here and there may still be found one or two whose knowledge is less than even the knowledge of the veriest tyro among collectors, says Macmillan's Magazine. At this we imagine we can see the veriest tyro pricking up his ears and making him ready for a bargain, but let him not be precipitate, for not even among the men who know nothing about books can he hope to turn his own comparative erudition to account. The people who sell books in ignorance of their real value are mostly those who keep old curiosity shops in country towns. We regret to have to record it, but, from bitter personal experience, we know that it is almost impossible to cheat them in these matters; nay, more, that it is well nigh hopeless to attempt to buy a book from them at all, even, we may say, when one is prepared to buy it for a fair price. The following dialogue may perhaps help to explain what we mean:

Confirmed Bibliomaniac—May I have a look round among the books?

Provincial Shopkeeper:—Certainly, sir. Might you be in want of anything in particular?

Confirmed Bibliomaniac:—Oh, no, thanks, I only thought I would like to look at them.

He does so, and routs about for some minutes among many volumes of theological works of the "Paley's Evidences" type, a task that would crush any but a maniac really confirmed. At last, at the very bottom of the heap, (books are always in heaps at old curiosity shops) he comes across a book of a different sort, for the sake of our illustration, let us say a copy of the 1772 edition, in quarto of the miscellaneous poems of that pleasant Latin versifier Vincent Bourne. Such a book might possibly fetch as much as 10 shillings in the metropolis; in the provinces, therefore, it would be reasonable to offer three shillings and sixpence. As it happens, the bibliomaniac does not possess it, and he wants it. He therefore makes a violent effort to appear unconcerned with the usual result—that he looks a very demon of covetousness.

"How much do you want for this?" he says, holding it up.

"It is a very old book," remarks its owner.

"Yes," says the maniac, "but how much is it?"

"It is very old, indeed. I should say it was quite one of the first books printed; wouldn't you, sir?"

"Well, it is not quite as old as that."

"I had a gentleman in here the other day looking at it, and he said it was a very old book. Perhaps you know him, sir? Mr. Jones, the butcher."

"No, I haven't the pleasure. What did he say about it?"

"He said it was the oldest book he had ever seen, and he wished he could afford to buy it."

"Did he, indeed?"

"Yes, he said you never see books like that nowadays."

"That is quite true. What else did he say?"

"He said that in London they would give a lot for a book like that."

"Yes?"

"Those old Greek books are very hard to come by now."

"Are they?"

"Yes; you see it is on account of the printing."

"Why?"

"Well, Mr. Jones said there had been no printing done worth speaking of since the days of the Greeks and Romans."

"Mr. Jones said that?"

"Yes; and he said I was very lucky to have such a book."

"To come to the point, how much do you want for it?"

"Well, sir, being such an old book and having been printed in the times of the Greeks, and Mr. Jones having spoken so highly of it, I couldn't in fairness to myself let it go for less than £10."

Our illustration is fictitious, but we can assure the hopeful beginner that it is in no way exaggerated. We remember once coming across two books in a country town, one a Bible and the other a prayer book. What their exact dates were we do not know as they had both lost their title pages and were very incomplete in other particulars, but neither of them can have been earlier than 1700. Above each was a large card announcing that they were to be had for the moderate prices of £15 and £10 respectively. This happened not so very long ago, and we imagine they are in that little shop yet. Of course, it gives an air of prosperity to be able to charge for its goods exactly two hundred and fifty times what they are worth, but it is not cheering for the collector.

Knew How to Travel.

In a recent discussion on a certain railroad bill in the New York legislature, Assemblyman Weekes, of New York, happened to say:

"Now, suppose there was an excursion from New York to Buffalo, and I wanted to go. Under the existing law, what would I have to do?"

"Get a pass!" interrupted Assemblyman Frisbie of Schoharie. The roar of laughter which followed showed that the joke had not failed for lack of appreciation, and that Frisbie knew how to travel.

Couldn't Afford It.

Simpkins—Going to the Pan-American? Snifkins—Nope; can't afford it.

Simpkins—That will be a great disappointment for your wife.

Snifkins—I don't see how; she and the children are there for the summer.—Ohio State Journal.

Torture Comes Extra.

Bibkins (who is giving a party)—What do you get an evening for waiting at entertainments?

Waiter—Five shillings, sir; but if there is to be singing I must ask six, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

Sarcastic.

"Why did you leave your last place?"

"Master was too sarcastic."

"How was that?"

"Well, I told him I seen a snail on the garden path, and he says to me, 'You must have met it.'"—Moonshine.

A Proper Apology.

"How many cranks live in this street besides yourself?"

"That's an insult, sir."

"Oh, well, I apologize. How many cranks live in this street including yourself?"—Baltimore World.

About the Size of It.

Stubb—I wonder what started this agitation about letter carriers wearing shirt waists?

Penn—Guess it was the war department.

Stubb—War department? What have they to do with letter carriers' coats?

Penn—Why, aren't they coats of mail?—Chicago News.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Holes in a wall made by tacks and nails, may be filled with a paste of plaster of paris and water.

To remove grease from silk, apply powdered magnesia or French chalk. Let it remain some hours, then shake off. Repeat the application, if necessary, several times.

To remove walnut stains from the fingers, dip them into strong tea, taking care to saturate the nails thoroughly. Afterwards wash in warm water, and the stains will instantly disappear.

There are several ways of loosening the glass stoppers of decanters and bottles. One is to stand the bottle in hot water; another is to drop a little oil with a feather between the stopper and the decanter and stand it near the fire. After a time strike the stopper gently with a piece of wood on all sides, and if it does not move repeat the process. A strip of flannel or wool wound around the neck of the bottle and smartly pulled back and forward, to produce friction, will sometimes loosen stoppers.

To prevent a kettle from becoming crusted inside, keep an oyster shell in it.

Ivory piano keys may be made a good color with finely powdered whitening applied on a cloth made damp with alcohol. Remove all stains with lemon juice before applying the whiting.

Gloves should never be mended with silk thread. When a seam in a glove starts, sew it with cotton thread to match the glove in shade.

To remove the discolorations from your nails and finger tips apply

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 153,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

PREMIUM WATCHES FOR MAY.

We award only two watches for the largest clubs sent us during May: B. T. Miner, Preston, Iowa, 67 names, and E. M. Fox, Berlamont, Mich., 41 names. The watches will be sent by registered mail this week.

TAMMANY'S METHODS.

The fight against Tammany control over New York city is receiving powerful aid from the investigations of Mr. Franklin Matthews, of the New York Evening Post. The public understands in a general way that Tammany is plundering the treasury of the city, but Mr. Matthews produces actual figures, and supports them by the testimony of reliable citizens.

For instance, he shows that the fire department supplies, including engines and hose, are always obtained from the manufacturers who pay a large commission to a Tammany middleman. No matter if a bid be lowest and best, the bidder is turned down if he does not "do business" with the middleman.

The city salary list is shown to contain 10,000 more names than were on the pay-rolls three years ago. The total number of city employes is now 46,000, and it is clear that the increased number can not be needed to properly do the work of the city. New York is growing, but not at a rate which requires the addition of one-third more employes within three years.

Another method of plundering the city is through condemnation proceedings. One lawyer, the son of a prominent Tammany leader, is said to have made, with his two partners, two hundred thousand dollars in one year from these condemnations. Employes are put to work without any regard to their fitness for the duties nominally theirs. Every department of the government is filled with incapables; but they are men whom Tammany must care for.

The increased cost of the Tammany regime of the last three years is figured at $23,000,000. Mr. Matthews sums up his investigations by the statement that a great amount of plunder is collected by Tammany through practical collusion in the purchase of the vast amount of supplies the city needs; by making sure that favored Tammany men get the city contracts, and then by laxity in the enforcement of those contracts; by loose methods of bookkeeping; by increasing salaries all around to the "boys" and then requiring that part of the increase be turned into Tammany hall.

One would suppose that the honest voters of the city would unite to overthrow this corrupt organization; but it must be remembered that the city employes and all their friends, the men who expect jobs and all their friends, form a compact body of many thousand voters who are devoted to Tammany. Add to these the great mass of other Democratic voters, and Tammany's maintenance of its hold on power is not wonderful. It is a problem how to meet successfully such a combination for public plunder.

MR. JUSTICE BROWN.

Justice Brown, of Michigan, is the central figure of the supreme court in the insular cases. He delivered, and probably wrote, both the majority decisions of the court in those cases. In one of them, the four justices who united with him were the ones who formed the minority in the other case; and, in the Downes case, which was the vital one, the four justices who agreed with him in his conclusion reached it by different lines of argument, and did not agree with his own reasoning.

It requires but a careful reading of these decisions to reach the conclusion that Justice Brown's line of argument is the broader, more logical and more forceful than that of the others. Michigan has reason to be proud of her venerable jurist, who, at the age of 65, displays such profound knowledge of constitutional law, and is able to produce an argument which is in all respects the best when compared with those of his confreres on the bench.

WESLEY AND RAIKES.

To John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, is now attributed at least a part of the honor which has hitherto been given Robert Raikes. Wesley came from England to Savannah in 1736, as chaplain to Governor Oglethorpe and rector of Christ church. From entries in his recently-discovered diary, it appears that on May 9, 1736, Wesley gathered the poor children of the little colony in the court house and held the first Sunday school, in the modern acceptance of the term.

This was 44 years earlier than Robert Raikes began the same work in Gloucester, England. It is not probable that he ever heard of Wesley's work in Savannah, and hence he deserves full credit for his originality. All that is due Wesley is the credit of being the first in this field, for his work at Savannah was sporadic, and does not seem to have spread. The American Sunday school came from England, and was the direct outgrowth of Raikes' efforts.

PORTO RICAN DUTIES.

A good deal of confusion exists in the popular mind on the Supreme court decisions. Had they been handed down on different days, so that each could have been considered separately, this would not be so; but as they came "in a bunch," it appears to some that the De Lima decision is inconsistent with that in the Downes case. There is no inconsistency, nor does the one decision reverse the other.

The court distinguished three stages of the fiscal relations of Porto Rico to the United States. The first covered the time from its conquest by Gen. Miles to the treaty of Paris; the second, from that treaty to the enactment of the Foraker act, providing a tariff on trade between that island and the United States; the third, since that enactment. The court holds:

First—Tariff duties levied in Porto Rico by order of Gen. Miles were legal, and must be paid. They were military taxes, necessitated by war.

Second—Tariff duties levied on goods leaving Porto Rico or entering the United States after the treaty of Paris and before the enactment of the Foraker law (March 24, 1900), were not legal, because such levy within territory of the United States can be made only by act of congress.

Third—The Porto Rican tariff is legal under article iv, section 3 of the constitution. This provides: "The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of other property belonging to the United States, and in article 1, section 8, which gives congress "the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises."

So those who brought suit for the refunding of duties under the first period will not get their money back; those whose suits cover transactions in the second period will have the duties refunded; and those paying under the Foraker act will not. That is all there is to it.

There is no inconsistency here. Porto Rico became a possession of the United States by the treaty of Paris. Previous to that, the duties were collected under military law, and were legal. After that, as there was no act of congress specifying duties on trade between the island and the United States, no duties could be collected, though, of course, the Dingley law covered imports into Porto Rico from countries other than the United States. And, the Foraker act being constitutional, the duties levied under it are valid.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S SENATORS.

Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, refuses to accept the resignations of Senators McLaurin and Tillman. The former took the governor's action with good grace; the latter played his usual act, and is doing much loud talking over the matter. No doubt he is secretly glad of it, however, and after his usual amount of bloviation will subside.

The Governor, in an interview, declared emphatically that if the two Senators are really anxious to resign, all they have to do is to put their unconditional and immediate resignations in his hands. "Their successor will be appointed within two minutes and a half," he added. In other words, he will not consent to have a fierce political contest inside the Democratic party of the state this year, but will get rid of both McLaurin and Tillman, if they resign, by appointing other men.

This attitude of the Governor will bring Tilman into line after he has worked off his usual quota of sound and fury. The state of South Carolina is full of men who would like to go to the Senate; and Tillman understand fully that, were another man to be appointed in his place, until the next meeting of the legislature, he would by no means find it easy sailing to obtain a re-election.

ARMOR PLATE TEST.

The path of the manufacturers of armor plate is not strewn with greenbacks, nor ornamented with bags of gold eagles, as some rancorous political orators have striven in congress to make the people believe. Here is a case in point, illustrating the hazards of the business. The company which has the contract for making armor plate by the Krupp process for the new battleship Maine, has manufactured a large amount, and on May 29 it was tested at the United States proving grounds.

It was the old contest between armor and guns, and this time the guns won out. The armor could not stand the impact of the projectiles. As a result, the armor manufactured will be rejected, and the company must bear the loss. It costs $500 a ton to make it, and as it is a heavy product, the loss in this single instance will run up into six figures—and pretty large ones at that.

In point of fact, the armor plate business is one of the most precarious of industries. The plant is enormously costly, the demand is limited, the output has to pass the severest tests, and when it fails to do so a heavy loss is scored. And with the new projectile which explodes gun cotton, it looks as though armor is almost useless, anyhow.

THE GOULD ROADS.

The Gould lines, comprising the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie, are seeking an entrance into New York, and the competing roads have been trying to prevent this. When the Wheeling & Lake Erie purchase was made, and it was announced a connecting link would be built to Pittsburg, the roads occupying that district started in for a fight. The Hill-Morgan syndicate made a grab for the Pacific coast connection of the Gould system. The latter retaliated by an attempt on the Northern Pacific, which may or may not have been successful. The facts are not yet known.

Next, the Gould combine made a feint at the Lackawanna, to cover the real point of attack, which was the control of the Erie. Whether this will succeed is not known, the latest information being that Gould will obtain an entrance to New York, but through traffic agreements, without the purchase of any line outright. If that be correct, the Gould crowd have won the victory, for the fight was to hold Pittsburg business eastward.

The Republican party has held, ever since the abolition of slavery, that the war overruled the infamous Dred Scott decision, and that it is no longer binding. The supreme court was correct in holding that, after the main point in controversy in the Dred Scott case was decided, the remainder of the opinion was of the nature of obiter dicta.

THE CUBAN STATUS.

The Cuban convention seems to have been unable to realize that the Platt amendment is a law of Congress, and that the President can neither abrogate nor modify its provisions. The constitutional convention sent a delegation to Washington to talk over the matter. The Cubans composing it had interviews with the President and with Secretary Root, at which pains were taken to explain this very point. Further, the interpretation which the present administration places on every clause of the Platt amendment was explained to them.

When they returned, and the subject was taken up again in the constitutional convention at Havana, the delegates failed to realize this fact. The convention set itself to amending the conditions of the Platt amendment to suit themselves. They placed a wrong construction on the clause which declares the right of the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs; they regarded as optional the clause for American naval and coaling stations, and objected to the clause regarding the maintenance of good sanitary conditions. These are the chief points in which the convention departed from the letter and spirit of the Platt amendment.

The only thing this government could do was to notify the Cubans that the executive has no power to consent to any amendment or modification of an act of Congress. Either the Cuban convention must adopt the Platt amendment as it stands, or American occupation must continue until Congress shall have opportunity to take up the matter.

It is to be hoped the convention will be able to realize, after a while, that the President of the United States is not an autocrat, but is required to obey a law of Congress the same as any other citizen of the United States. There will, of course, be alarming reports sent out of Havana as to the feeling among the Cubans, but it will be safe to discount them largely. The sober second thought counts for a great deal with them, after all, and we are sanguine that eventually the convention will do what it should have done before this—accept the Platt amendment as it stands.

BRYAN CALLS NAMES.

There has been a slight degree of interest as to whath one William J. Bryan, a country editor of Lincoln, Neb., might have to say on the Supreme court decisions in the Porto Rican cases. He declined at first to make any statement, on the plea that he desired to consider the matter. After several days of meditation, he has sent his "wild, barbaric yawp" over the roofs of Lincoln.

And what has he to say? He simply calls names. He howls "Emperor McKinley!"

Calling names is a favorite recourse of angry little boys, but it is hardly dignified, even in a twice-defeated aspirant for the Presidency. An epithet is not argument. It is merely an indication of bad temper on the part of the one who utters it.

To say, as Mr. Bryan does, that "the Supreme court has declared President McKinley emperor of Porto Rico," and that "the emperor has gladly and gratefully accepted the title conferred upon him," is simply to utter two lies.

The majority of the Supreme court conferred no power nor authority on the President, or on any one else, that was not possessed and authorized before. It simply shaped into a legal decision what has been the practice of the United States government ever since our first acquisition of area outside the boundaries of the original states—whether the area was adjacent or separate from that occupied by the states themselves.

Every intelligent man knows this. Whether Bryan knows it, is open to conjecture. The chief interest in his latest utterance is that it shows he takes the opposite ground merely to be in opposition. It is obstinate, pig-headed leadership such as his that keeps the Democratic party in the minority, by refusing to accept accomplished facts, and then leading the party onward to new issues which are still debatable.

REMEMBER FLAG DAY.

The American Flag association is an organization which has for its purpose the fostering of the general celebration of June 14. This is the date of the adoption by the Continental congress, in 1777, of the stars and stripes as the national emblem.

This anniversary is already observed in many public schools, it being required by law in some states. The Flag association urges that the celebration be made general, especially in this, the first year of the new century. So far as this year is concerned, the observance is all right; but we are not sure that the effort to create it a regular holiday is one that should succeed. The flag is worthy of distinction for what it represents, but not in itself. Let us inculcate the principles of liberty in our children's minds, and not make the mistake of teaching them to regard the flag as a sort of fetich.

GOV. NASH A CANDIDATE.

Gov. Nash has authorized his private secretary to make public the announcement that the governor will be a candidate for renomination at the Republican convention to be held in Columbus next month, and that his health will be such that he can actively participate in the campaign.

There has been considerable discussion recently as to whether Gov. Nash would be a candidate for a second term. His helath has been a source of aniety to his friends, and many of them have urged him not to again take up the burden and worry of the campaign.

The feeling was universal among Republicans that if Gov. Nash desired a second nomination he could have it. It is true that Democratic papers have been filled with stories to the effect that an effort was being made to sidetrack the governor for another man. There was no truth in these tales. The only reason why there was any doubt about his candidacy was the condition of his health, and even now many of his friends believe he is making a mistake, for they fear he cannot stand the strain of a state canvass.

But it was up to Gov. Nash to determine the matter, and he has done so. He will be nominated without opposition, and his thousands of friends throughout Ohio will sincerely hope that he and his physicians are right, and that he will soon be able to take up the duties of his office and enter with spirit into his second campaign.

Now we may expect another crop of yellow journal predictions as to trouble in Cuba

HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

PENSION SHARKS.

It is probable the attention of Congress will be called formally to the operations of pension sharps in San Francisco. An investigation of their methods has been started by the Pension bureau, and prosecutions may be expected to follow. Their methods are characterized as illegal and outrageous. A San Francisco dispatch states that these pension attorneys "meet returning soldiers at the docks and often persuade them to file applications for pensions, even before they have been discharged. Fees have been, in many cases, collected without any service rendered, and the sharper often threatens to take up his case in Washington and make trouble for the soldier unless paid his fee."

Many soldiers do not know that an application is void which has been made before a discharge has been granted. These men, returning from the Philippines, are made to believe that the attorney can get them pensions on trumped up disabilities, whether they are entitled or not, and in many cases soldiers have signed documents swearing to ailments and perjuring themselves at the request of the pension shark.

The laws governing the matter may need revision. Such frauds on the government and on the soldier should be stopped, even if Congress has to abolish the entire system of granting pensions through attorneys. It will be remembered that Commissioner Evans made such a recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior some time ago, and thereby earned the deadly enmity of all the pension attorneys in Washington.

A CASE IN POINT.

The evil of jumping at conclusions on purely partisan grounds is well illustrated in the case of Justice Harlan, of the supreme court of the United States.

Some time ago, President McKinley appointed his son, a rising and talented lawyer, to the position of attorney general of the island of Porto Rico. Everyone who knew his ability and fitness considered the appointment an excellent one.

But at once a partisan cry went up from the Democratic press. It was insinuated that this appointment was the price paid by the President for a favorable opinion by Justice Harlan in the Porto Rican cases, then pending in the United States supreme court. Not even the high reputation of the Justice for probity could save him from this partisan aspersion.

But Justice Harlan dissented from the majority opinion in those cases. He opposed the contention of the United States. The malice and falsity of the original charge is thus fully shown.

GRADUATING CAPS AND GOWNS

The board of education of Greenville, Ohio, has solved the problem of graduating dress in a wise manner. The graduating class will appear in simple black scholastic gowns, with "mortar-board" caps. Further, the board prohibited the presentation of flowers and other gifts at the commencement hall.

This policy should have general adoption. The graduating classes of our public schools embrace young people from families which are unable to engage in lavish display of dress, etc., at commencement, and the contrast is often undeservedly humiliating. The common schools give the same opportunities for education to all, the humblest as well as the highest; and this equality of opportunity should extend to absolute equality of appearance in the final ceremony of graduation.

Bryan's idea that he is a great constitutional lawyer has received a severe jolt in the decision of the Porto Rican cases.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Platt Amendment.

As a result of the Cabinet meeting of last Friday, the President decided not to accept the Cuban constitution as adopted by the Havana convention. The Cabinet reached the conclusion that the spirit of the Platt amendment had been disregarded in some particulars, and it was decided that the Secretary of War should immediately inform the convention that no modification of the definite provisions of the amendment could be acceptable to the government of the United States. This decision on the part of the administration will, of course, delay the withdrawal of the troops of the United States, and will also postpone the organization of the native government of the island, one of the initial steps in which was to have been taken at once in the framing of an electoral law by the convention.

Tillman and McLaurin.

Gov. McSweeney, of South Carolina, declined to accept the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin and returned their letters. The governor gave as his reason that a canvass would stir up strife and bitterness and that the people were entitled to a year's rest from politics. Senator McLaurin stated that he was willing to withdraw his resignation. Senator Tillman said the governor's declaration would have no legal effect. He holds that the executive only has power to advise withdrawal. Gov. McSweeney said:

"The two Senators did not seem to be able to agree on when the primary should take place, and other details; I found my desk loaded with letters from the people begging me not to have a primary. I acted as the people wished. Now, if these Senators wish to resign, let them send in their resignations to take effect immediately, and their successors will be appointed in just two minutes and a half."

No Philippine Decision.

The failure of the Supreme Court to define the status of the Philippine Islands when it rendered the decisions in the Porto Rican and Hawaiian cases has left the officers of the administration in somewhat of a quandary. If the De Lima ruling should be held to apply to the case of the Philippines they they are not foreign territory, and the Dingley tariff law cannot apply to them. If, on the other hand, the Spooner amendment cannot authorize the President, or such persons as he may designate, to establish rates of duty for the Philippines, the tariff prepared by the Taft Commission cannot, of course, be put into force. It is under the Spooner law that the commission has acted, and that amendment confers legislative power on the President, but it may be questioned whether the exercise of the power of taxation can be regarded as properly embraced within the authority which Congress has the right to delegate. The Spooner amendment delegated authority to the President which, so far as concerns taxation, he may have no right to exercise; the Foraker law, on the other hand, acted directly upon a subject entirely within the competence of Congress. The Supreme Court has upheld the latter, but it may take a different view of the former.

How embarrassing this uncertainty is at the present time may be understood when it is recollected that it is proposed that the new scheme of civil government in the Philippines be put in operation on July 1. It is true that there are many branches of local administration which may be established without running counter to constitutional inhibitions, and probably the organization of municipal and provincial governments may be lawfully carried out, though even under this head there may be some questions raised. But the right to levy and collect taxes is one of vital importance, and this function must be properly lodged before government can be carried on without serious embarrassment.

The Chinese Question.

At last the settlement of the Chinese indemnity questions appears to be in sight. According to Washington advices the Chinese government has issued a decree agreeing to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, which is equal to about $337,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. This is the amount estimated in the dispatches of Commissioner Rockhill some time ago. As a means of forcing the Chinese government to a conclusion, the envoys of the powers declared that if the entire subject of indemnity should not be closed up by the end of May the Chinese would be assessed $1,000,000 a day after June 1 to compensate the powers of the maintenance of their troops in China. This intimation seems to have had a potent influence in hastening the conclusion of the negotiations. As to the extent and form of the guarantee definite information is not available, but the Chinese have accepted the demand of the powers for 4 per cent interest on the indemnity pending the payment of the principal. It is expected that the evacuation of the foreign troops will be completed before long. Li Hung Chang is quoted as saying that he is now prepared to accept the responsibility for the city of Pekin, but wants a delay of six weeks for the province.

Burned at the Stake.

A negro was burned at the stake at Bartow, Fla., last Thursday for the outrage and murder of a white woman the day before. The negro was taken from jail and was burned at the scene of his crime in a swamp.

The Confederate Veterans.

The Confederate veterans, in session at Memphis, by a majority of 217 decided to meet next year in Dallas, Tex. General John B. Gordon was re-elected commander. The convention adjourned sine die and the reunion came to an end with a parade in the morning and a ball at night, on Friday.

Our Trade Inroads.

Expressions of concern at the inroads made by American goods in European markets continue to appear in foreign journals, particularly in Germany. They have, in fact, become so noticeable that our consular representatives abroad have deemed it their duty in some instances to acquaint the State Department with the fact, and to transmit translations of the articles. One of these, published in a Leipsic journal and forwarded to the State Department lately by Consul-General Mason at Berlin, declares that the importation of American goods into Europe is becoming steadily more dangerous, and suggests as the only means of protection against the threatened storm of American goods is the formation of a middle European, or, better still a European tariff alliance against America in case the latter does not propose to adopt the policy of the open door and by a considerable reduction of its duties make it possible for foreign goods to compete in its own markets. Making every allowance in regard to the expressions of opinion of this character which have lately appeared abroad, it seems likely that before long the question how to meet the sentiment which has lately manifested itself so strikingly in Europe will have to be dealt with by Congress. It may be that one result of it will be to revive the interest in the reciprocity negotiations which has for some time past been permitted to slumber.

The Philippine Friars.

According to dispatches from Rome the Pope has been in consultation with Cardinal Gibbons regarding the position of the friars in the Philippines, and will instruct the monastic orders to adapt themselves to the situation created by American occupation. The statement is made that the American Cardinal explained at length to the Pontiff the views of the Washington government regarding the religious orders in the Philippines. The report of Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, who was sent to Manila by the Pope, to study the subject, has probably been received by His Holiness, and if, as recently stated by President Taft of the Philippine civil commission, it recommends that the friars are not to return to the provinces, and that only a sufficient number of them will remain in Manila to act as instructors in the colleges, a satisfactory solution of the problem has already been reached. The friars has large property interests in the islands, but it is certain if they remain, they will not be allowed to practically rule and oppress the people, as they did under the Spanish regime. Like all other classes they must conform to American principles and American law.

The Church itself in the Philippines will doubtless be more prosperous and successful than ever, because it will be on the same basis there as in the United States, free to pursue its own legitimate mission, and having no connection whatever with the affairs of the government.

FROM PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES ON HIS WESTERN TOUR

This republic can never fall as long as the citizen is vigilant.

There is but one side, happily, now, and we are all together on that side.

No Solid South, no Solid North, save when solid for the flag and the Union.

The American people never ran away from a difficult question or from a well-defined duty.

We are not a warlike people. We are not a military people. We never go to war unless we have to make peace.

There is no relation except that of home and family so close and intimate and sacred as that of comradeship in war.

Don't be alarmed about militarism or imperialism. We know no imperialism in the United States except the imperialism of a sovereign people.

We have more agreements than differences. We may differ as to politics, agree as to principles, but we keep in the home circles and settle our differences among ourselves.

We want to settle our differences, if we have any with any of the powers of the world, by arbitration. We want to exhaust every peaceable means for settlement before we go to war.

We want to send the products of our farms, our factories, and our mines into every market of the world, to make the foreign people familiar with our products, and the way to do that is to make them familiar with our flag.

What we want to do now is to be prudent in our prosperity, save while we can, and be strong if the storm should come. Whenever it comes, let us be fortified by the practice of economy while we are all so well employed.

The thing to-day is to be practical. What you want is to get education, and with it you want good character, and with these you want unfaltering industry, and if you have these three things you will have success anywhere and everywhere.

No sectionalism now mars the map of the United States. Our opinions upon public questions of national interest and national welfare do not rest upon the color of the uniforms we wore in 1861, but upon our convictions of right and duty in 1901.

Our past has gone into history. No brighter one adorns the annals of mankind. Our task is for the future. We leave the old century behind us, holding on to its achievements and cherishing its memories, and turn with hope to the new with its opportunities and obligations.

We are not only expanding our markets, but we are expanding our territory. The policy of the United States has always been to keep what it originally started with, and hold all it honorably gets. We refused to divide our original possessions, and we will be the last to desert our new possessions.

Edison's Latest Discovery

The public is unaccustomed to getting concrete facts from electrical wizards, but here comes Edison with the definite statement of his ability to make a "Portland cement" at such a small cost as to revolutionize the building industry.

Considering the present cost of cement, the extent to which it has entered into modern construction is marvellous. All great public works that call for enduring material that will resist the wear and tear of the elements are built largely with concrete. It is the principal material used in the construction of river dams, government forts, bridge abutments and foundations for large office or mercantile structures where the framework is steel. Its cost, however, has precluded its use to any large extent in private dwellings.

Through his discovery of a new process for making cement Mr. Edison, however, promises to place it within the reach of the builder of the humblest cottage. It will be as cheap as common salt, and when mixed with sand and broken stone in the proportion of one part of cement to three parts of sand and five parts of broken stone it will supply a concrete mixture so cheap and so durable that it is certain to supplant pine, brick or stone in all building operations. Houses, in fact, according to Mr. Edison, will simply be "poured" instead of being built. A form, patterned after a design furnished by an architect, will be made of wood or steel and into this will be poured the concrete mixture. After the concrete solidifies the owner has a dwelling in which he can defy the elements and the tooth of Time.

The "concrete problem" is an old one. Hundreds of inventors have tried to devise a process for cheapening its manufacture. If Edison has solved it he may not only stop the ruthless devastation of pine forests by furnishing a much cheaper building material, but will place homes within the reach of thousands who cannot now afford wood.

SMART SET SAYINGS.

SARTORIAL SHEARS.

Parker—Did you buy that suit for all wool?

Tucker—I did.

Parker—Well, you got fleeced, old fellow.

COLD COMFORT.

Nervous Passenger — Captain, what would be the result if this boat should strike an iceberg?

Captain—It would probably shiver its timbers.

THE WEALTHY COMBINE.

Whipper—Well, I see there's a billion dollar trust at last.

Snapper—Why, when did the milliners get together?

WASTING WORDS.

Bishop—Why didn't you tell Robinson he was a liar?

Brooke—It wouldn't have done any good. He has told me I am one many a time.

ALL A MISTAKE.

Belle—Do you think the world is growing better?

Flora—I thought so, my dear, until I married George to reform him.

HALF A CENTURY YET.

When the National Pension Roll Will Come to an End.

A pension official in Washington has been trying to figure how long it will be before the national pension roll comes to an end. He practically admits that he is unable to solve the problem, owing to the fact that there is a difference from year to year in the increase and decrease of pensions, and there are also the Spanish war pensions to be considered, for which, outside of the Philippine service, there have already been filed two-thirds as many applications as there were troops actually engaged in the war. According to his figures, there were at the close of the year a total of 993,529 names on the roll, an increase of 2,010 from the previous year. During the year the names of 43,334 pensions were dropped from the list, but this was more than offset by the 45,344 that were added. 4,699 of these being names restored that had been previously dropped for various reasons. He then figured that if there was no increase at all and an annual average decrease of 43,000 a year, the pension roll would be exhausted in about twenty-three years, or 1924. As throwing a little light on the question the statistics of the Mexican War pensioners may be quoted. This war ended fifty-five years ago, and yet there are to-day 8,332 survivors on the roll, as well as 8,151 widows, with a total number of beneficiaries amounting to 16,464, while on June 30, 1900, there was still on the pension list one survivor and 1,742 widows of the war of 1812. If the civil war pensions and those for the Spanish war are to run on anything like the same rate, the present century will be more than half gone before there is any promise of the wiping out of all pensions resulting from our wars of the past; and it may be stated that from 1861 to 1900 the pension system has cost Uncle Sam no less than $2,562,697,010.—Boston Herald.

SYMPATHY MISUNDERSTOOD.

I was walking in the direction of a certain hospital the other morning when I noticed a little girl some five years old toddling along at my heels. Whenever I stopped she stopped and waited for me until I started on again.

"Well, Bess?" I queried. She looked coyly down at a pair of ragged shoes.

"What do you want? A cent?" I ventured.

She shook her head. "I wants to foller yer to der hospital."

"All right. Come along," I answered. "But what are you afraid of?"

"I'm a-scared to go alone. So I follers some one."

"Scared of what?"

"Der Salvation Armety," she answered. "Dey ketches yer and brings yer inter der armary house, an den dey says, 'Yer my chile,' an' so I'm scared."—Boston Advertiser.

More Surprises for John Bull.

It looks as if our British cousins were destined soon to receive a convincing, if costly, object lesson as to methods of handling freight, among other important branches of knowledge.

President Baker, of the Atlantic Transport line, which it is planned, according to rumor, to consolidate with the Leyland line under the direction of "aiming everywhere" Morgan, believes there is great success assured through the introduction of American methods in trans-Atlantic commerce. As he points the moral:

"It costs 25 cents a ton to handle freight at our Atlantic ports. To handle the same cargo when it arrives in England it costs 75 cents a ton. All along the line the comparison holds good as strongly in favor of American methods. The savings by introducing these methods, and through developing better dock systems, would be at the least 12½ per cent, on an investment of $10,000,000. Indeed, if the cost of handling freight can be brought down to the prices prevailing on this side of the Atlantic, a percentage of 25 per cent, can easily be obtained."

Possibly President Baker may be a trifle over-sanguine in his estimate as to the gains to be made by introducing "American methods" in the freight-handling business in London. The chances are, however, that if the plans in which he is interested just now go through, the world of British traffic has before it a series of illuminating, even if decidedly unpleasant surprises.

THE MAN WHO HAS THINGS CHARGED

Shopkeepers Prefer Him to the Man Who Pays Cash for His Goods.

Old Ben Franklin, who was once the highest authority on this side of the sea on domestic economy, was the author of this maxim: "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

Dr. Franklin meant to express the doctrine that in business cash customers were better than credit sales, and as he wrote in a time when the American states were British colonies, and English money was then in vogue, he expressed his maxim in terms of shillings and pence.

Times have changed since the days of "Poor Richard," which was the name over which Dr. Franklin's homely wisdom was given to the public, and apparently in the great retail stores in cities the cash buyers are not particularly esteemed.

In an article on shopping in New York, in the Century Magazine, the writer says:

"Shopkeepers sometimes say that the 'cash customer' is the profitable one, but fashion has already deserted those stores where cash payments are the rule. My corner grocer tells me that if each one of his customers should insist on paying cash he would have to employ two extra men just to make change. Certainly many of us could ill afford the time to wait for it. In the great retail stores women are sometimes detained twenty minutes until half as many cents in change can find a way back to them. There is, therefore, in large cities, where time has a value not attached to it in smaller places, a necessity for credits, for having bills and accounts, and a certain quixotic sense characterizes the conduct of those who proclaim against the custom of accounts."

This statement seems to be true everywhere in cities, says the New Orleans Picayune. The cash customer receives no favors or special consideration when shopping, and is always looked upon as a stranger who will probably never be seen again in the establishment, while the shopper whose name goes on the books is well known and is an object of interest.

There is an old story to the effect that once a boat capsized in the river, throwing three persons into the water. A man on shore cried out in the most agonizing manner, begging the people to rescue the man with the red head. With difficulty the red-headed man was hauled out of the water, while the other two drowned. On being asked the cause of his intense interest in the party whose life was saved, the information was elicited that the red-headed man owed the other $11, and if he drowned, leaving no estate behind, his death would make the debt a total loss. In this case the two cash customers were allowed to drown, while the man whose name was on the books saved his own life by being in debt.

Another disadvantage suffered by the cash customer is that he has less chance than anybody else of getting credit. A person who had bought in the same place for twenty years and always paid money down was, on one occasion when the purse had been accidentally left behind, refused credit for a trifling sum and was denied the benefit of a C. O. D. package, because the amount was too small for the trouble.

Nevertheless, the buying for cash has one advantage to the buyer. It saves peace of mind. By it the housekeeper escapes the sword of Damocles in the shape of debts hanging over her.

In the wholesale business, however, the cash buyer gets his innings. There is for him a premium on his cash, a discount which the credit buyer does not get. Here he is appreciated, and he is always the recipient of particular attention at the hands of the "drummers" and their employers. Cash in the wholesale business has not lost its attraction.

Not the Coffee.

Mrs. Feedem (to new boarder)—You cannot find any grounds to complain against this coffee.

New Boarder—No, ma'am. I was complaining about the grounds.—Baltimore American.

Current Events.

Hawaiian governor and other officials testified before a grand jury concerning legislative bribery.

Dedication of the Hall of Fame at New York university, an address at Grant's tomb by the Chinese minister, and a parade of 15,000 men were the features of New York's memorial exercises.

War ship Illinois to be given its official trial on June 15.

Four men abandoned on Navassa island to be rescued and brought to New York.

C. A. Johnson, defaulting cashier of the Niles bank, planning to make complete disclosure of how bank was wrecked.

John T. Price, nephew of General Price, murdered by his brother-in-law at Bethany, Mo., while marching in a parade to the cemetery.

Minister Loomis will not return to Venezuela, but will be given another position.

Census returns so far completed show the population of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, is 76,350,287.

Senator T. C. Platt made unsuccessful appeal to President to reinstate the five West Point cadets recently dismissed.

Minnesota supreme court gives Russell Sage, as assignee of Hastings and Dakota railroad, possession of 30,000 acres of land now held by settlers.

Governor of South Carolina has rejected the resignations of Senators McLaurin and Tillman in order to give them time to reconsider their action.

Calvin Hall, his three sons, and another man lynched at Lookout, Cal., for petty thefts from neighbors. Were awaiting trial on charges of larceny and burglary.

Settlement of contest for control of the Northern Pacific is announced. All rival interests given representation in the directory. Outcome practically a victory for the Harriman syndicate.

United States makes no provision for educating its wards on the island of Tutuila, leaving the work to philanthropic English societies.

Paul Morton, second vice-president of the Santa Fe, says that his road is negotiating with the Hamburg-American Steamship company for the establishment of a new line to the Orient from San Francisco.

Justice Brewer of Federal Supreme Court announces his engagement to Miss Mott, of Burlington, Vt.

Governor Nash's private secretary issues statement that governor will accept a renomination.

President Oakley Thorne, of North American Trust company is engineering a deal for a gigantic bankers' bank to be located in New York city.

Military surgeons in convention at Minneapolis adopted resolution calling for restoration of army canteen.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister, placed wreath on tomb of Grant in Riverside Park and delivered address praising the general, on Memorial Day.

Confederate veterans adopted resolutions asking Congress for appropriation for care of graves of Southern soldiers buried in Northern cemeteries.

William E. Curtis says there are few labor unions or labor laws in the South, the result being that mills and factories are filled with children, who are stunted mentally and physically by constant toil.

Suit of Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodbury against Mrs. Baker G. Eddy, founder of Christian Science faith, for alleged libel, begins in Boston after a delay of two years.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton scathingly arraigns Christian church for treatment of women and demands expurgated Bible. Her paper is read by Susan B. Anthony at meeting of Woman's Suffrage Association of Minneapolis.

Public debt decreased $10,268,761 during the month of May.

Russell Sage, whose title to lands in Stearns county, Minn., has been confirmed by the courts, will not evict settlers thereon.

Licensed dogs in Chicago number 27,897, from which a revenue of $55,000 is obtained.

Mrs. Mahala Smith, aged 70, convicted at Kansas City of pension fraud and fined $1,000.

Chicago selected as the typical American city by the Duke of York, who will make an extended stop there on his visit to the United States.

Legislation changing the government of Detroit to be contested by Mayor Maybury.

John D. Rockefeller to establish in New York the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the object of which will be the investigation of the causes of disease and their prevention. Similar to Koch Institute of Berlin.

The President and his advisers have determined the United States will continue to control Cuban affairs until the Platt amendment is adopted by Cubans without alteration, and a stable government installed.

Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox, and Republican leaders of the Senate think it will be necessary to call special session of Congress to enact laws for Philippines, made necessary by decision in insular cases.

FOREIGN.

Assassin of French explorers, Reveaux and Le Monier, killed by Indians in Peru.

Secretary for India denied that American locomotives in India proved unsatisfactory.

King Edward reduced number of his paid chaplains from thirty-six to twelve.

Queen Wilhelmina welcomed to the German capital with a military display. Escorted by the Emperor and his guards.

Action is begun in Edinburg to prevent Andrew Carnegie from purchasing Skibo Castle.

Chile denies stories emanating in Argentine Republic that she is secretly fortifying the Straits of Magellan and cutting mountain passes near the border in preparation for war.

Count William Von Bismarck, second son of the iron chancellor, is dead at Varzin, Prussia, after brief illness.

New Italian battleship Regina Margherita launched at Spezia.

Pan-Germans in the Austrian reichsrath created noisy scenes during debate of the government canal bill and finally walked out of the chamber.

Paintings worth thousands of dollars have been discovered in a country shop of England, where they were doing duty as fire screens.

Publication in London of three columns of casualties in the South African command reminds the public that Boers are still fighting.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—Eighty acre fruit farm, $3,000. Also nice 120 acre farm, joins town, at $75. Address M. Wight, Iantha, Barton Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—160 acres good South Dakota farm land; terms easy, near railroad and market. Clara Vinson, Elk Point, South Dakota.

FOR SALE—Heavy white oak timber lands; well located to transportation; cut three to five thousand feet per acre; besides other good timber. Address S. C. O. Moffit, Perry, Iowa.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to any one who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgin. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9; fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price of this book has been sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

A PHILOSOPHIC MOTHER.

Mother—Johnnie, what are you doing in that preserve closet?

Johnnie (with his mouth full)—Nothin', maw.

Mother—Very well, leave it in the jar when you are through.

NO ESCAPE.

Cobwigger—What did your wife say when you told her she'd spoiled the bread?

Younghusband—Told me to never mind, that she would make a bread pudding of it for the next day.

DOVERSPIKE'S EXPLOIT.

"They are calling Doverspike the Carrie Nation of Thompsonville."

"What about Doverspike?"

"He took an ax and smashed a millinery shop and a dry good store."

SHE HAD CALLED HIM UP.

Her Mother—How are his table manners?

Ethel—His table manners are all right, but his telephone manners are simply awful.

NEVER EXISTED.

Jaggles—Are his characters drawn from life?

Waggles—Of course not. He writes dialect.

TWO RELIGIONS.

A woman sat by a hearthstone place
Reading a book, with a pleasant face,
Till a child came up with a childish frown
And pushed the book, saying, "Put it down,"

Then the mother, slapping his curly head,
Said, "Troublesome child, go off to bed;
A great deal of Christ's life I must know
To train you up as a child should go."

And the child went off to bed to cry
And denounce religion—by and by.

Another woman bent o'er a book,
With a smile of joy and an intent look,
Till a child came up and jogged her knee,
And said of the book, "Put it down—take me."

Then the mother sighed as she stroked his head,
Saying softly, "I never shall get it read;
But I'll try by loving to learn His will,
And His love into my child instill.

That child went to bed without a sigh
And will love religion—by and by.

—Ram's Horn.

Not Afraid of a Lady.

Mouse—What did you do when the lady saw you?

Rat—I ran, of course. Wouldn't you?

Mouse—No, not on your life. I'd make her scream and run.—Boston Courier.

A New Idea.

Puzzled Artist—I want to work into this picture something new and striking in the way of death-head. Can you give me an idea?

Friend—Why not paint in a society beauty's bonnet with aigrette feathers and birds' wings?

Return Jonathan Meigs, Third Governor of Ohio.

The walls of the rotunda at the Capitol are hung with the oil paintings of the celebrities of the state since the existence of Ohio. The workmanship is what the art of time furnished. Age has dimmed the features of many—so dim are some that soon the outline of the figure will be scarce discernible unless care is taken to preserve them. An artist—I do not know his name—has offered to retouch and do again this work, that these landmarks may be saved to the future.

In the uncertain light of a half-hidden corner, clinging close to the wall, the portrait of Return Jonathan Meigs, third governor of the Buckeye state, has hung for nearly half a century. Thousands go by every year and give no thought to the man who looks at them from the now time-worn canvas. Indeed, few of the visitors to the Capitol ever notice the portrait at all, or if they do, in only a cursory way. The painting is that of a man tall and finely formed, with a high, retreating forehead, black eyes and aquiline, prominent nose. The features indicate the character, and mildness, intelligence, promptness and stability of purpose in the face that is so rapidly fading from view.

Governor Meigs had little of the ways of the modern politician about him, and courted the quiet of his home rather than the opinion of the public. This is why the people did not talk much about him at the time, and historians have given him scant notice since. He did not go around with a brass band, nor have his coming announced by large posters in red letters, and, for that reason, the fact of his having real worth was not discovered until long after he was dead, and then came about through a newspaper notice. History has not found it out yet.

Governor Meigs was an aristocrat by birth and education. His ancestors came from Devonshire, England, in 1637. They had long been prominent in the mother country, where King Charles the First—when he was not busy watching the lord chamberlain or the guard of the back stairs—would frequently call in a member of the Meigs family and decorate him with the badge of honor for some especially meritorious act. Governor Meigs' father was Col. Meigs, an officer of the revolutionary army and one of the surveyors for the Ohio company, as well as one of the early pioneers of Marietta. He had been an intimate friend of Washington, and, dressed in knickerbockers and ruffled shirt, frequently danced the minuet with the first people of his time. Governor Meigs' mother was, in girlhood, Miss Grace Starr, of Middletown, Conn. She had been famous beauty and wit in her day and brought to her Ohio home many of the ways of her aristocratic eastern life. Others of her family moved to the Western Reserve, and soon became prominent in the early history of that reservation. Their descendants are still scattered about the northern part of Ohio, and in Hudson and Stow townships of Summit county there is scarcely a family who cannot in some way trace their ancestry back to the original settlement of the Starrs.

When the doughty colonel and his fair wife came to Ohio in 1788, their son, Return Jonathan, was 23 years of age. He was fresh from the walls of Yale college, and knew more about the tales of Cicero and Caesar than the hardships of pioneer life. With him also came a wife, who had been Miss Sophia Wright, a woman of gentle culture and breeding. The rustle of her silks was in strange contrast to the sound of the wind as it blew through the forest primeval. A family more out of place in such strange surroundings could not well have been conceived. There were fewer people and fewer houses to be seen as they floated down the Ohio on a flatboat, and, as an occasional relief to the dreary monotony, an Indian would drop an arrow into the water close by their side, or else send it sticking into the woodwork of their craft. It was deep autumn when Marietta, a struggling settlement of log houses, was reached, but it gave more promise than the other places seen, and here it was decided to locate. The raft was tied to the bank and the great chest of goods, brought from the east, unloaded. There were silk gowns and dainty articles of feminine wear, and, even more strange, books of learning. The ax, the hammer and the rifle, articles of prime necessity, were lacking, and, indeed, if possessed, none of the family would have used them. But fortunately the neighbors were, most of them, people who had come from New England settlements, and in return for a peep within the covers of a book, gladly exchanged a day's work in the field. A tract of land was taken and a house, the most pretentious of the settlement, was erected, and by early winter the Meigs family was thoroughly at home in their new residence, and Return Jonathan made squire. An occasional dance was given, and, so far as possible, the ways to which they had been accustomed were introduced.

Ohio then gave little promise of its future greatness, and was but a part of the unbroken Northwest Territory. But there were those who saw ahead and pictured it as a wonderful state. Among them was Mr. Meigs, its future governor. He early declared his belief, and was laughed at for his pains. The first few years of existence here were not filled with striking incidents, and the settlement of neighborhood quarrels and leading the spelling school on Friday nights occupied a considerable portion of the time. But knowing much of the law and being able to make a telling speech, Meigs' name reached the ears of Governor St. Clair. That poor official was beset with difficulties on every hand, and needed somebody to help him out. Mr. Meigs was the man, of the hour. The governor sent for him. "England," he said, "is still unfriendly to this country. In anticipation of another war, her officials in Canada are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the savages. Somebody must see the British commandant at Detroit and remonstrate with him. Will you do it?"

After proper deliberation, Return Jonathan decided that he would, and, in 1790, started on his journey.

The trip from Chillicothe, the capital at that time, to Detroit, was much of an undertaking. Pullmans were unknown and the journey was made on horseback. It took several weeks, filled with narrow escapes from the Indians and unpleasant features, and then accomplished no good. The British officer was obdurate and refused to do anything except give his consent to any plan which would allow the savages to fill the settlers full of arrows or take away their stock, which was even worse. "I can't help you, Mr. Meigs," he said, after listening to what the American emissary had to say. "While I am sorry it is beyond my power"—a way British officials had of escaping duty in those days. He then invited Meigs to take a cup of tea, and wishing him a pleasant return pilgrimage, started him home, and a band of Indians started soon after, but fortunately there was no meeting.

When Return Jonathan reached Chillicothe he made a report of what had—or rather had not—been done, and it was sent on to the officials of the government. The latter read it over, and immediately concluded that some talent had finally gone west of the Alleghanies, although the fact staggered them. Returning to Marietta, Meigs was greeted with a public demonstration in honor of coming home safely, and then went back to adjusting quarrels and teaching spelling school, though not without an increased reputation.

In the winter of 1802 the excellent success with which he had met in administering law among his neighbors led the legislature to elect him a judge of the supreme court. Here for associates he had Samuel Huntington and George Todd, whose son David was afterward governor. This was a stepping stone to Mr. Meigs' future greatness. He soon demonstrated that he was ably fitted for a judicial career and his associates had the goodness to acknowledge it. Two years later, the United States government, having purchased the territory then called Louisiana, President Jefferson sent Meigs south to take charge of the upper portion of that district, and with it gave the title of brevet colonel of the United States army. He was also judge of the supreme court of Louisiana, and, in fact, held most of the offices there were to give out in connection with that locality. But the climate did not agree with him and in a little more than a year he returned to Ohio. "You are too good a man to retire from public service," President Jefferson wrote to him shortly after, "and I desire you to accept the appointment as United States judge for the district of Michigan." And so Return Jonathan Meigs was again taken away from the quiet home life he so enjoyed.

Hardly had he settled among the pine trees of the Wolverine state when the people of Ohio nominated him for governor and he came back to conduct the campaign. This he did so well that the rival candidate, General Massie, was easily defeated; but the senate of the state took the question up and declared that Meigs' residence in Louisiana and Michigan had forfeited his citizenship here and he could not take the office. "Very well," Mr. Meigs wrote, "if the people are satisfied, I am," and he accepted the decision with good grace. Honors now came thick and fast, and Return Jonathan was so overwhelmed with calls from the state that he declared his intention of refusing further office and devoting himself entirely to law. But the public would not listen to this and he was again elected judge of the supreme court, and soon after was sent to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. John Smith, who was obliged to resign his place and hurry home in order to avoid impeachment for complicity in the Aaron Burr conspiracy. It was here that Mr. Meigs first gave evidence of his great ability as a speaker, and when the time for re-electing a senator came he received the vote of the legislature for the full term of six years, beginning with March 4, 1809.

The next year he was elected governor and had to come back to Ohio. "Right glad," he said. "I am to get here. And now I hope I may stay." Mr. Meigs had early learned that even in Washington all is not gold that glitters. The state capital was then at Zanesville, and here, with his family, he took up his residence. Now for the first time since coming to Ohio he could shine in his true sphere, and, with his wife, began a series of social entertainments quiet and dignified, where culture and brains were recognized instead of money. Consequently the attendance was, at times, somewhat limited. His inaugural address was a remarkable state paper and won the heartiest approbation of his political opponents. Soon after the war with Great Britain broke out, and Governor Meigs found himself with a task on his hands. The defense of the frontiers and the efforts to save life and property took up all his time and the result accomplished demonstrated his skill. "It is wonderful," said a man of the times, "how he can do so much. Nothing like it has ever been done here. It is fortunate he is the governor of the state. We need him in the office." His reputation was now over the entire country.

* * * * * * *

After leaving the governor's chair, President Jefferson called him to the office of postmaster-general. A better selection could not have been made, and for nine years he continued to bring about improvements in the department, which then were things sadly needed, and consequently much appreciated. But hard work and strict attention to duty had undermined his health and he was obliged to resign office and return to Marietta. Here, in the quiet of his home life, he remained until the last, amid the surroundings he so dearly loved. He was content with the honors already won and made no effort to seek new ones. On March 29, 1825, he breathed his last, and there was not a heart in Marietta which did not sincerely mourn for him. This, then, is the history of Return Johnathan Meigs, governor of Ohio, whose portrait hangs in the rotunda of the capitol, half hidden from view and unnoticed, save by those who are familiar with his story and recognize his goodness. In the giving out of money it might be well to set some aside to touch up these pictures. It could not be used for a better cause. The next legislature may take the matter in hand and do so.

HIS ANGEL.

He thought she was by far too good for
this old world of ours,
He thought she ought to be the queen of
some fair realm of flowers;
She seemed as one but lately sent from
somewhere in the sky,
He rather fancied that she might spread
out her wings and fly.
So gentle was her manner and so beautiful her face,
That he knew God sent her here to make
this world a better place.

The roses seemed more fragrant and to
have a fairer hue
After she had passed among them, and
the very breeze that blew
Among her silken tresses had a gladness
that he ne'er
Till hearing her sweet whispers had discovered in the air;
The sky seemed softer, fairer, just for
being o'er her head,
And the world seemed somewhat better
after every word she said.

His dreams were of her only; when he
saw the glad sun rise
He blessed her for imparting its sweet
light to her dear eyes;
He blessed the birds for singing, knowing
that she heard them sing—
But his happy dreams have vanished and
his joy has taken wing.
One day he heard her talking, heard her
voice rise loud and clear,
When she didn't know that any save her
ma was there to hear.

BUSINESS TO DATE.

St. Louis Republic.

Andrew Carnegie declares that he has just begun his business of giving. If so, what a task lies before him, viewed in the light of the sums that have already passed from his purse.

Including the $10,000,000 gift to the Scotch universities, the total of his gifts to public enterprises aggregate $40,964,552. Of this amount, $29,070,052 has been spent in America and $11,894,500 abroad. Of the American beneficences, libraries outside of New York have received $6,599,100, while New York city libraries have had $5,200,000. Other institutions outside New York have been made richer by $16,836,200, and those in New York $434,752.

He does not seem to have neglected his adopted country, for he has bestowed $17,175,552 more in the United States than in his own.

The Carnegie epoch is not measured by his own gifts, great as they are. He has compelled other rich men to contribute, often making that a condition of his benefactions. His example also stimulates a spirit of endowing educational and benevolent institutions. Directly and indirectly the Carnegie movement to date probably stands for not less than $100,000,000.

It Worked.

"Have you learned to 'dream true,' as Peter Ibbetson did?"

"Well, to some extent. I tried his plan the other night, with remarkable results. I lay on my back, clasped my hands under my head, crossed my right foot over my left, and went to sleep."

"And what happened?"

"I had the worst nightmare I ever had in my life, and waked everybody in the house with my snoring and groaning."—Chicago Tribune.

FARMERS GOING WEST

Eastern Agriculturists Are Seeking More Productive Lands.

Not since the early 80's has there been such a movement of homeseekers into the northwestern states as there is now, says the Philadelphia Record. Since the middle of February there has been a steady increase in the number of farming people who have passed through St. Paul bound for Washington, North Dakota, Oregon and Idaho. It is explained that these people, who go in large colonies, small groups and by families, are native Americans (mostly from the eastern and southern states) who have sold their small farms in order to buy large ones in a new section. For the money which they have received for their small holdings in the thickly settled parts of the country they will be able to buy many acres, which will allow the parents to leave a farm to each child.

There is a difference between this movement and that which in the early 80's gave so large a population to the Dakotas. Then the homeseekers took up government lands and many had to mortgage their property either for farming implements and stock or for food supplies until they should be able to raise a crop. A series of bad years brought disaster to a large proportion of the settlers, and when the price of wheat fell thousands abandoned their claims, being unable to support themselves and pay high interest on their mortgages. The people who are now pouring into the northwest are all experienced farmers and they have money with which to buy good lands and maintain themselves comfortably until they can harvest profitable crops.

There is every reason to believe good times are in store for the farmers of the west and northwest. The enormous increase in the cultivated acreage that followed the great invasion of the western states caused a long period of low prices for farm products, especially for wheat, but for several years population growth has been out of all proportion to the growth of productive acreage, and the time cannot be distant when the demand for breadstuffs will be such as to make agriculture profitable even in the northwest and in spite of the long haul by rail. Far-seeing capitalists are said to have bought thousands of acres of the abandoned farm land in the Dakotas. It is estimated that the immigration into the northwest from other parts of the country this season will reach not less than 200,000 persons. The railroads offer low rates to those who desire to go west to inspect lands.

BRILLIANTS.

My window is the open sky,
The flower in farthest wood is mine;
I am the heir to all gone by,
The eldest son of all the line.

And when the robbers, Time and Death,
Athwart my path conspiring stand,
I cheat them with a clod, a breath,
And pass the sword from hand to hand!

—Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

How will it be if there we find no trace—
There in the Golden Heaven if we find
No memories of the old earth left behind,
No visions of familiar forms and faces—
Reminders of old voices and old places?
Yet could we bear it if it should remind?

—Edwin Markham.

Yield thy poor best, and must not how
nor why,
Lest one day, seeing all about thee spread
A mighty crowd, and marvellously fed,
Thy heart break out into a bitter cry,
"I might have furnished, I, yea, even I,
The two small fishes and the barley
bread."

—Frederick Langbridge.

The simple little wayside rose
To me is sweeter far,
And more begirt with grace, than those
From sheltered gardens are;
And vagrant shreds of homeless song
May keener pleasure yield,
Than to the grander bards belong,
Though bound in silk and gold.

—Nixon Waterman.

IT IS ENOUGH.

Dear Lord, if love should pass me by,
While still the sun shines in the sky,
And somewhere hearts to hearts reply—
It is enough.

Dear Lord, if fame should pass me by,
While breathes the great ideal nigh
Though deaf unto my own soul's cry—
It is enough.

And Lord, if wisdom pass me by,
If only by some spirits high
Thou answerest the heart's great Why—
It is enough.

WORDS THAT CATCH THE PUBLIC FANCY

"Public writers and speakers, who are followed by the general public, catch on to a certain word or phrase at certain periods as a boy catches the measles," said a well-known Washingtonian to the Washington Star.

"It 'strenuous' now. For the past few years the prime favorite has been 'passing.' If a man died, a headline to his death notice was like this:

"'The Passing of Hoodle Foodle.'

"The 'passing' of the old century was periods, ideas, modes of dress, customs, cowboys, frontier bad men, comic opera and pretty much everything else were 'passed.'

"It's all right, proper and grammatical, and I call attention to the habit not for the purpose of criticism. But a new child is born. Everything and everybody is 'strenuous' now, from a man's vigorous temperament to a dog fight.

"We'll have a strenuous administration, a strenuous President, a strenuous Vice President, a strenuous foreign policy, a strenuous campaign, a strenuous new Congress, and we will lead strenuous lives. But it does not alter the frigid fact that some of us have a strenuous chase for the strenuous copper cent, all right."

PROMISE OF A PARSON.

In Fulfilling It He Disappoints a Big Congregation.

The Rev. W. Emerson Karns, of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal church, Jersey Shore, Pa., who advertised to give away money to every person who attended his church last Sunday, fulfilled his promise, but did so in a novel manner.

He gave to each person one cent, and requested that they invest the penny and return the amount thus gained by September. He said that the money invested properly should pay off the church debt.

A great crowd visited the church, and many went away disappointed.

LILACS ORIGINALLY BROUGHT FROM EUROPE

The common lilac, which is known to botanists as syringa vulgaris, has been in cultivation for over 300 years, says the Memphis Commercial Tribune, and its native home is said to be on the mountainous regions of central Europe, from Piedmont to Hungary, whence it was introduced to cultivation in 1597.

Botanists recognize about twelve species of lilacs, found in a wild state, and these are native from southwestern Europe through central Asia and the Himalayas to Mongolia, Northern China and Japan. None of the species is a native of the American continent.

ONLY A BABY.

Something to live for came to the place,
Something to die for, maybe;
Something to give even sorrow a grace—
And yet it was only a baby!

Cooing and laughter and gurgles and cries,
Dimples for tenderest kisses;
Chaos of hopes and of raptures and sighs,
Chaos of fears and of blisses.

Last year, like all years, the rose and the thorn;
This year, a wilderness, maybe;
But heaven glooped under the roof on the morn
That it brought there only a baby.

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

The Fruits of Perilous Effort.

"Do these North Pole explorers ever accomplish anything?"

"Oh, yes, they often come back and start out again."—Detroit Free Press.

WELL KNOWN NAMES.

In Dr. von Miquel, who has just been raised by Emperor William to a seat in the Prussian House or Lords, the lower house loses one of the most eloquent ministers who ever addressed it. This facility of speech he owes to his French origin, for Miquel is of Huguenot descent, like so many soldiers and statesmen who have made their mark on Prussian history.

The University of Edinburgh is to be the recipient of a valuable collection of Robert Louis Stevenson's manuscripts. Lloyd Osbourne, the stepson of the writer, will donate the collection.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City, who is being talked of as the successor of Dr. Carter in the presidency of Williams College, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Mark Hopkins.

The new Prussian cabinet contains only three names that are known outside Germany. The new finance minister is a relative of that Gen. von Rheinbaden who commanded a cavalry division at Mars-la-Tour, while Gen. von Podbielski recalls the monotonous telegrams to Berlin from the German headquarters at Paris during the siege. Baron von Hammerstein bears the name of the editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, who several years ago was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and is still "sitting," as they say in Germany.

Johann Strauss was one of the oldest Wagnerians. When, fifty years ago, the publisher sent him the score of the Tannhauser overture, which he introduced in Vienna, he put it in rehearsal in the orchestra occupying two rooms in his house for this purpose. He says: "At the final rehearsal, just as we had finished playing the overture, my mother, who loved music more than she comprehended it, came into the room, asking: 'Look here, Jeany, what have you been playing there? That is most remarkable music—it excites me terribly!'" That is said to be the first Viennese criticism on Wagner's music.

MRS. EDWIN GOULD HAS A FANCY FOR BRIC-A-BRAC

The stains of age upon bric-a-brac enhances its value in the eyes of Mrs. Edwin Gould, of New York. Nothing bright and new, fresh from the hands of the maker, has charm in her eyes. The older the article is the higher does she prize it, and if she could get hold of the club with which Cain pummeled his brother Abel she would be the happiest woman in all the world.

One of the occasions upon which Mrs. Gould was supremely happy was at the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans a few months ago. The French people of that city have many valuable articles dating back to the pre-Napoleonic period, and with proper patience some rare pieces can be purchased in the old creole town.

It did not take long for Mrs. Gould to appreciate this opportunity, and she spent much of her time in shopping. In one place Mrs. Gould purchased $4,000 worth of bric-a-brac before she went away. She was particularly pleased with a mahogany sideboard and serving table which are reputed to be more than a century old. Mrs. Gould also became the proud possessor of several mahogany chairs which were in use long before Andrew Jackson whipped the British at New Orleans.

Another order was a "grandfather's clock" of the revolutionary period, an octagonal piece, richly studded with gems. The various woods used in the chronometer are splendidly carved. Nothing like it can be seen in this generation.

Interesting history, too long for the telling, is connected with the solid silver piece which was once the property of Joseph Bonaparte. It was purchased at the sale of Joseph's properties in 1846, and its one-time possession by the brother of the great soldier is clearly established.

A mahogany dressing chest, a marriage basket and a cordial set were among the other acquisitions of the millionaire's wife. The davenport is an interesting and quaint piece and shows little of the wear of the 100 years that have passed over it. The marriage basket was an institution of the olden time in Louisiana and was part of the French social costumes brought into the colony.

These articles were ordered to be shipped to Jekyl island, on the coast of Georgia, where Mrs. Edwin Gould has a cottage. The furnishing will suit the Jekyl island atmosphere, which hovers over the crumbling mansions of the Georgia colonial aristocracy.

Mrs. Gould was Miss Sarah Cantine Shrady. She is not yet 27, and is a handsome woman, with natural manners and a sweet disposition. She is a well-known social leader. She met Mr. Gould at a small dancing class arranged by her mother.

Mrs. Gould is not accomplished, but possesses a good soprano voice. Her taste in dress is very simple, although she has a figure that will stand magnificent dressing. She is 5 feet 7 inches tall, has brown hair and eyes and a clear, pretty complexion.

JUNE.

June, June, rhythm and tune,
Breath of red roses and gleam of the moon—
Air from Hesperides
Blown thro' the cherry trees,
Hum of the merry bees,
Drunken with June!
Sky blue and white with you,
Meadows bedight with you,
Hilltops alight with you,
Crickets acroon.

June, June, wonderful rune;
Of life at its fullest, of life at its noon—
Perfume and wine of you,
Shimmer and shine of you,
Who could repine of you,
Blissomful June?
Oh! the sweet night of you—
I'm in affright of you,
With the delight of you,
Magical June!

—Leslie's Monthly for June.

MITTS IN STYLE AGAIN; WORN WITH EVERYTHING

Those old-fashioned women who have persisted in wearing mitts year after year despite the fact that fashion long since tabooed them will be delighted to learn that they are now among the ultra-fashionable folk without knowing it. During the summer these mitts will be worn with all sorts of outdoor costumes.

The mitts of the present season are a "swagger" lot, which require handsome and up-to-date gowns to go with them. Three-quarter sleeves, ladies, if you were going to have them on no other account, for the mitts of 1901 must have a chance to show themselves. There never was, in fact, anything handsomer in the line of hand covers than some of those to be worn this summer.

They are to be worn with everything in the way of dressy frocks for afternoon, carriage, visiting or almost any dress function. They must be of good quality to go with the gowns and the gowns of equally good quality to go with them. The lace mitts, which are worn with both three-quarter and one-quarter sleeves, are of fine materials. They may be bought for $2.50 and range from that up to much higher prices. A handsome pair of appliqued net mitts, three-quarter length, will cost some $25, and the mitts of duchesse, Chantilly and other varieties of lace cost large sums. One has to dress up to one's hand coverings this year. The mitts vary in length to suit different sleeves.

MR. MORGAN'S OBJECT LESSON.

Unquestionably the most absurd of the provisions of our tariff is that which imposes a duty on works of art, says the Baltimore News. There are plenty of other provisions which are more evil, but there are none which are so unreasonable. The peculiar absurdity of it resides in the fact that practically all American artists of any repute—we do not mean only those of high rank—are opposed to it. The very persons whom the duty is presumably intended to protect ray they don't want the protection. American artists do not care to place themselves in the position of needing to have their productions fenced against the competition of their fellow-artists in Europe by tariff penalties, still less do they desire to have their fellow-citizens hindered in the acquisition of the masterpieces of artists of bygone generations for the sake of promoting the chances of their own wares in the market. Congress, however, looks at these things in its own peculiar way, and imposes a penalty of twenty per cent upon any American citizen who desires to introduce European art treasures into this country. Mr. Pierpont Morgan seems to be particularly averse to paying this penalty, and has therefore deposited in the South Kensington Museum, London, the Mannheim collection of mediæval works of art, which he has just purchased, and which is valued at about two and a half million dollars. Perhaps this exhibition on a large scale of the nature and working of our foolish anti-art tariff law will tend to open the eyes of Congress.

No Ambition

"I feel so completely run down. I am so easily tired. My nerves are weak, and I am just about discouraged."

Your doctor calls this "anemia," or poverty of the blood. A great many people have it every spring.

And a great many physicians prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla for it, too. And why not? We tell them all the ingredients, and this makes them confident that there is nothing its equal for making pure, rich blood.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

AMERICAN HORSES USED IN LONDON

Hansoms and 'Busses In the English Capital Drawn by Animals Specially Shipped From This Side.

More than 200 American bred horses are sent away to London each week to be used in drawing the omnibuses and hansoms of the English capital and neighboring cities. The White Star line and the Atlantic Transport company carry the bulk of these from this city, though some go by way of Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is a comparatively new industry this particular kind of horse sale, and one of the men largely interested says that there is no David Harum "stand without hitching" about it.

The sales are made through a large London house, which has a representative here to examine the stock, although the liability of the purchaser does not begin until the animals reach the other side. This is done to prevent loss to the buyer through death during the trip across. A big percentage of the horses come from the west and southwest, but all have been more or less broken in.

There are about 8,000 'buses and cabs in London and about half that number of 'busses. The first named vehicles are propelled by one horse but two horses are required for drawing the ordinary omnibus. The animals of the latter average about 20 miles a day over the asphalt and cobbles, and their death rate is naturally in proportion to the severity of the work imposed. One of the men in the trade says of the horses:

"The English and French horse has been found not to be nearly as hardy for 'bus work as the American animal. The latter can be purchased cheaper in the beginning, prices ranging from $60 to $125. The freight is a considerable factor in the matter of trade, of course, but as England and France are practically unable to keep themselves properly supplied with horseflesh of this character, America with her great resources and responsible market stands ready to fill in the breach.

"All the horses that are intended for the 'bus and hansom business do not settle in London. Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, Glasgow and a number of other cities of the United Kingdom get their share of the American equine. Naturally the automobile has done away with many hansoms in London and Paris, but the change is not appreciable. I consider that the trade in American horses for 'bus and cab use abroad in its infancy. Unless the horseless carriage should make remarkable strides within the next ten years I predict that the United States will within that time supply 75 per cent of the cab horses in the European cities, not only England and France, but to Germany as well. This is bound to come, because these countries can not supply their own demands, and besides we are sending abroad a type of horse that is superior in every way to that found over there. No broken down truck plugs or car animals are shipped for the 'bus and cab trade. They are all lively, healthy and strong."—New York Mail and Express.

FIVE FLATS FILLED WITH ONE WOMAN'S WARDROBE

At the time of the death of the famous Countess de Castiglione, one of the most eccentric women of Paris, she had no fewer than five flats in different parts of the city, four of which were chiefly used for storing rare furniture and other objects. She lived in the fifth, in the street bearing her name. It contained many roughly made deal boxes and basket trunks packed with rich laces, furs, fans, scent bottles and jewelled knick-knacks. There were 50 fans of the greatest beauty. A summary history of each, and on what occasion it was used, was written on a docket.

A great quantity of plate was found in a box in another of the flats, with a tea service in massive carved silver of great value. Her collection of Venetian rose and other Italian guipures is said to be of priceless worth. The parasols and canes are not less remarkable. Canes came into fashion for ladies just before she retired from the world to bury herself alive as a recluse in the very heart of Paris. These articles are in themselves almost a fortune.—Chicago Tribune.

SHE'S JUST ALL RIGHT.

All grace and charm and beautihood
In Mary is perfected.
But let some facts be understood
Close with these points connected.

Her eyes do not resemble stars.
They're simply sweet and human.
Against my sense that notion jars—
I protest with acumen.

Her teeth are not composed of pearls.
That fancy is a weak one.
They're simply like a pretty girl's—
You don't go far to seek one.

Her lips are not like any rose,
As some may have suggested,
But they look well beneath her nose,
And oft their charms I've tested.

She's perfect, quite, in all respects,
But she is not a jewel.
So cold a thought my heart rejects.
I deem it flatly cruel.

The license of the ghastly stuff
In poet's lore too free is.
In Mary's case it's quite enough
To be as nice as she is.

J. W. in Harlem Life.—

Culinary Hints.

At the spring teas a thin slice of pineapple is frequently found floating in a cup of tea in lieu of the usual disk of lemon.

Nothing should be put into an oven while a cake is baking, and the cake should not be moved until it is thoroughly set.

Truly delicious is a sandwich filling of fresh grated cocoanut, to which a little sugar and some nut-meats chopped very fine have been added—the whole moistened with sweet cream before being spread between thin, crustless slices of white or brown sandwiched bread.

UNLUCKY WIVES.

Cases In Which Misfortune Fell Upon Their Husbands.

Not long since there died at Naples a woman named Baldi, who at the time of her decease was in her fifth widowhood. Although well-to-do and a very attractive woman, she had been unable to induce any one to again make her a wife for her five husbands had all come to untimely ends—the first three by drowning, the fourth through being thrown from a horse and the fifth from a railway accident.

There is at the present time living in the north of England a lady even still more unfortunate, for on six occasions she has been made a widow by some untoward accident. Her first and second husbands were murdered in the United States, where she formerly resided; her third was poisoned; her fourth, a Pole, fell in a duel; while her last two, who were French subjects, met their death by the assassin's knife.

In January of the present year a man named Chandious, of Lizzy, near Limoges, hanged himself. He was his wife's fifth husband; his four predecessors likewise met with tragic deaths. The first hanged himself, the second was burned to death, the third committed suicide by drowning and the fourth followed the example of the first.

A Madame Fenard, who died some few years back in the neighborhood of Brussels, had been five times left a widow—an event that on each occasion had been brought about by the hand of others. Her first husband, whom she married in America, was fatally stabbed in a gambling saloon; her second, an Austrian, was found bludgeoned to death in a suburb of Vienna; her third, of the same nationality, was drowned while out yachting; her fourth, a Frenchman, was shot by a burglar whom he was endeavoring to capture, and her fifth, a Belgian, was found drowned, marks on the body pointing to violence.

Still more extraordinary is the matrimonial career of a Mexican lady, named Senora Rey Castillo, who, within the comparatively brief period of fifteen years, lost no fewer than seven husbands, all of whom had met with a violent death. Her first was killed in a carriage accident, her second was accidentally poisoned, her third lost his life in a mine explosion, her fourth committed suicide, her fifth was killed while hunting, her sixth succumbed to a fall from a scaffold, and her seventh was drowned.

A lady, not unknown in New York society, has ruined three husbands, not by any extravagance on her part—indeed, she is a most thrifty woman—but solely, it would seem, because she was their wife. The first husband, an Italian, lost a large fortune a year after his marriage, through the unexpected failure of certain companies, and to despair committed suicide. The second was ruined through a bank failure a month after he had led the fair widow to the altar, and died three years later, and the third beard, while on his honeymoon, that he had been reduced to penury through the dishonesty of a brother. At his death his widow, having regard to the strange fatality that attended her matrimonial ventures, resolved to remain for the future unwed.

Perhaps the strangest case failing under my present category is that vouched for by Dr. Dorrier, a physician practicing in Paris at the end of the eighteenth century. A lady whom he calls Madame C—— was wedded eight times, and on eight occasions did she become a widow by reason of her husbands meeting their deaths while in a state of somnambulism. Six fell from the parapet or windows of her house, while of the remaining two one was run over while walking in a state of trance through the street, and the other met his death by drowning. What made the case more mysterious was that previous to marriage none of these men had ever shown any indication of being a sleep-walker.—Tit Bits.

MANY MEN WHO GET THEIR FINGERS CLIPPED

The finger-clipping fool is still abroad in the land, and all the local cigar dealers are on the lookout for him, says the New York Mail and Express. They try to keep him from

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

MOUNTAINS.

Centuries old are the mountains;
Their foreheads wrinkled and rifted,
Helios crowns by day,
Pallid, serene by night!
From their bosoms uptossed
The snows are driven and drifted,
Like Lithonus' beard,
Streaming, disheveled and white.

Thunder and tempest of wind
Their trumpets blow in the vastness;
Phantoms of mist and rain,
Cloud and shadow of cloud,
Pass and repass by the gates
Of their inaccessible fastness;
Ever unmoved they stand,
Solemn, eternal and proud.
—Longfellow, in "The Mask of Pandora."

Story of a Mountain Ride

EMILY S. BOUTON.

In an old, old romance, written so far back in the long ago that history fails to give the exact date, it is said that the wave-washed land lying bathed in the sunset's golden glow was believed to be near the terrestial Paradise, and hence was named California. I have never read this story of Sergas of Esplanadian, but verily the author went not far astray in his thought as applied to the sunny Southland of this state of marvelous resources.

Land of the sunshine and ever blossoming roses! Land of the graceful pepper tree and palm so stately! Home of the mocking bird, whose melody even the midnight hour does not always still to the listening ear! They who have tasted of some of your delights will, in memory, ever turn back to them unseeing the shadows from which no place, however beautiful, can be wholly free!

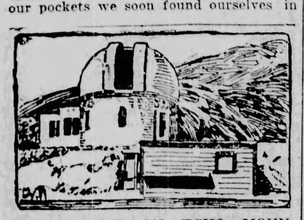
They were pleasant weeks during which Sophonisba and I lingered among the orange groves and flower-wreathed homes of Pasadena. Nestled down in the San Gabriel valley, it is an ideal place in which to win back the strength, courage, hope and enthusiasm which, from any cause, have, for a season, departed.

Ever in sight, the hoary mountain peaks of the Sierra Madre range lift their heads to the sunlit skies, while shifting shadows play at hide-and-seek over their sides. Veiled at times by silvery, shimmering vapors from the sight of the watcher in the valley, it seems as if thus are hidden some of God's mysteries, awaiting the hour when man is ready to know them in a reverent spirit. To me the mountains are ever clothed with a rare fascination that never palls nor wearies.

Looking upward from Pasadena toward Mt. Lowe, the highest among the peaks visible there, one always sees half way up the steep sides, the white walls of a chalet, and beyond a round topped building that appears to be placed where the vision can reach its utmost limits. Soon we learned that the first marked the termination of the Great Cable Incline by which in six or eight minutes, the traveler is lifted to an outlook 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; and the second was the Observatory, wherein rests a large telescope through which the greater glories of the heavens are discerned.

By and by the view of these white walls gleaming in the sunlight day by day, and the sight of a moving cone-shaped radiance poured into the valley each evening from the World's Fair Search Light, now at home on Echo mountain, inspired us with an intense desire to reach what appeared so far away and inaccessible. It was, we were told, an easy thing to accomplish, requiring only a certain degree of nervous energy to withstand the sudden rise into the upper airs, something which Sophonisba remarked, was quite necessary in the case of any kind of sudden rise in the world.

One afternoon Sophonisba, with a friend I shall name Brown Bird, because, in her movements, she reminds one of a bird just ready to take flight, and I, started upon our upward way. At the office of the Mt. Lowe railway we learned, to our surprise, that the pleasures of this wonderful trip were obtainable at an expense of less than three dollars. With our round-trip tickets in our pockets we soon found ourselves in

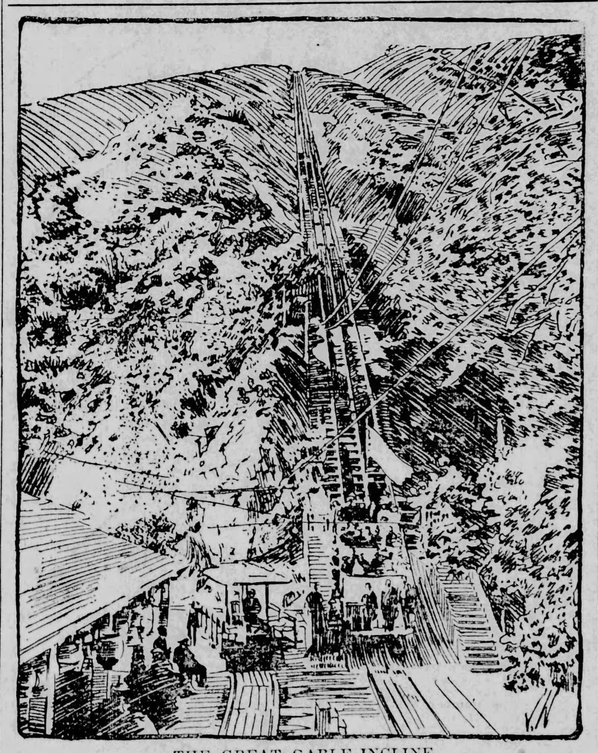


OBSERVATORY ON ECHO MOUNTAIN.

the electric car, speeding away towards Altadena, through a flower-bordered road that stretched four miles to the northward. Arriving at the beginning of the high mesa which preludes the entrance to Rubio Canyon, we changed into an open car that permitted an almost unbroken view in every direction.

One of the most attractive features of this mesa ride is the acres upon acres of the yellow hued California poppy. It verily seems as if these flowers had caught and imprisoned the sunshine in their hearts, sending it forth again in a golden glow as they nod and whisper to each other when the breeze passes by. Imagine moving through these great fields of quivering blossoms, with the deep blue sky above, and a wonderful beauty of landscape unfolding before your eyes as you go! Then Rubio Canyon is entered, and the road winds in and out and over smaller canyons, with depths upon the one side and solid rocks upon the other—depths that would make the breath falter were not the attention held by the ever-widening views of valley and city with the mountains beyond, which the ascent discloses.

After a ride of two miles and a half what is termed Rubio Pavilion is reached, a building placed in a natural amphitheater, whence rises one of the



THE GREAT CABLE INCLINE.

most marvelous railroad-engineering works in the world.

This is a good place to rest and look around before taking the swing out into space which the great Incline promises. We did not attempt the latter until we had explored the Canyon by means of a path which winds easily upward for a considerable distance. It is a picturesque walk between those great walls of rock that sometimes come so near as to be touched by an outstretched hand; over brawling streams which dash onward as if hurrying to get away from man; and up stairways built to make the ascending way easier, the view changing with every advancing step. The trees that seem clinging to the granite sides as if for dear life, whisper loudly to each other as you go by, and the green ferns bow in the flurry created by your passing through the shadows of these remote places.

We had been wandering along in silence, held by the grandeur of the riven mountains through which we were walking, when Sophonisba paused with an exclamation.

"Can we never, never get away from the despoiling side of human nature that this is made necessary?" she said, pointing to some lettering which warned visitors not to pluck or tear down the ferns from the rocks, or break off the bushes which helped cover their nakedness.

"Not until human nature ceases to be human nature, I suspect," remarked Brown Bird as we virtuously walked on with empty hands, I wondering whether the others were resisting, as I was, the temptation to reach forth and seize a fern-leaf to hide away for pressing as a souvenir.

Rubio Canyon, so says Dr. Reed in his excellent history of Pasadena, was so named from one Jesus Rubio, a native Californian, who made a squatter's claim at the mouth of the canyon, built a house and began the improvements that now constitute the Rubio farm. The Americans gave his name to the canyon which "extends to the very summit of the range with Muir's peak looming still higher and forming the East wall of the Rubio's starting point."

It is almost impossible for anyone, even the coolest and steadiest of nerve, to step into the car at the Pavilion for the ascent to the summit of Echo Mountain, without an accelerated beating of the heart through excitement. We had watched it two or three times creep up the almost perpendicular road with its living burden, and seen also its slow and easy return downward to its resting place in the Amphitheatre, but, looking on and experiencing are widely different. Seating ourselves finally in the car, Brown Bird between Sophonisba and me, we swung, so at first it seemed, into mid-air. Presently I became conscious of a gliding upward movement, but this consciousness was soon lost in the glory of the view constantly enlarging as we rose higher and higher. Thrilled and appalled, Brown Bird buried her face in her hands, while Sophonisba and I looked into each other's eyes for a brief moment, awe-struck and solemn, then again turned our gaze outward and downward. No one moved or spoke, even when midway we passed the other car descending, but everybody drew a long breath when finally the car stood upon level ground a short distance from the pretty chalet where we had elected to pass the night.

"Were you not afraid of an accident?" we have been asked repeatedly.

At first thought it appears dangerous, was our reply, but in reality one takes fewer chances of injury or death than are met every day in the crowded streets of cities. Let me tell you about this wonderful Incline. It is true, that the road makes a direct rise of 1,400 feet in a length of 3,000 feet, the grade beginning at 60 per cent., and increasing to 62 for a part of the way, which means a rise of 62 feet in going forward one hundred. This is decidedly steep as you see. The cars are permanently attached to an endless cable, and are so exactly balanced that in going up and down "they pass each other at an automatic turnout exactly midway on the Incline." They are also arranged so that passengers are always upon a level the whole length of the way. The cable was tested to a strain of a hundred tons, while five tons, which will permit 30 persons to a car, are all that are ever allowed. Besides this, every safety device that could be used has been placed upon the machinery, and many eminent engineers who have made a scientific examination of the road in detail have pronounced it one of the safest in the world. One thing is certain. A single accident would end its usefulness, and sink millions of dollars out of sight forever. The utmost care is, therefore, always used, and hundreds and thousands of people make the glorious trip every year in safety.

It may be of interest to know that the machinery used to generate the necessary power is said to be unlike anything ever before constructed. Beneath the Rubio Pavilion is a great system of water-wheels and dynamos moved by water coming from the height's above into a great reservoir upon Echo Mountain and brought down through pipes to where it is needed. Besides this, there are immense gas engines and dynamos at Echo Mountain itself to be used in a dry season should the water fail in giving needed power.

(To Be Continued.)

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CARPET.

In the beginning there were no carpets. People were content to live on the bare earth, consequently they had no trouble with moths, and the buffalo beetle had for them no terrors. Neither did house cleaning, nor scrubbing day, for when one spot became too dirty, they simply moved the tent to a fresh piece of turf and all was well.

As time went on and the tents were exchanged for more substantial dwelling places, the earthen floor still held its place, until some thoughtful woman, anxious to excel her neighbors, spread on her floor some of the rushes which grew abundantly near her home. Thus was born the idea of a carpet.

From this use of rushes, doubtless originated the matting, which is now so popular, as this is a weaving together of straw, and certain varieties of rushes. The early settlers of our country built the floors of their log houses of puncheons, or slabs sawed from logs laid with the flat side upward. These were naturally rough and full of slivers which rendered them exceedingly uncomfortable for the bare-footed children, so our foremothers spent much time and strength in scouring them until they were as white and smooth as sand, soft soap and earnest endeavor could make them.

The more ambitious women exercised their artistic taste and gratified their craving for something pretty, by throwing white sand over the boards and brushing it into geometrical forms with a "besom," which was their substitute for a carpet sweeper.

Possibly it was to obtain relief from so much scrubbing, that some genius conceived the idea of using the cast-off clothing of the "men-folks" to cover the floor, so she cut the cloth into strips, sewed them together and wove them, thus evolving the rag carpet which is much used even to this day. Strong, warm and an economical floor covering, it also gives opportunity for expression of the genius and taste of the maker in the selection and arrangement of colors and in deciding between the rival merits of "hit and miss," or "plain stripe."

It may be easier to go to a carpet store, make your selection, order so many yards and trust to some one else to see that it is properly sewed and laid, but you lose much pleasure and excitement—yes, and sentiment as well, compared to what is aroused by making your own carpet.

In the latter case you know that in this stripe, are the remains of father's wedding coat and trousers which were kept until the very moths were tired of seeing them around; that one has in it a bit of the red and green dress Aunt Sally wore when she went way off to California years ago. The twisted red and white stripe contains fragments of the children's dresses and some of that good, red flannel underwear now entirely gone out of fashion.

At present ingrain, brussels and moquette carpets are most in favor. They come in a great variety of colors and patterns and the prices are graded to suit every purse.

A strong, part cotton, carpet can be had for thirty-five cents a yard; these wear well, but the colors soon fade. The best all-wool ingrains which cost from a dollar and a half, to a dollar and seventy-five cents a yard twenty years ago, can now be bought for half those prices. For common use these are best as they can be turned, and wear well on both sides.

A tapestry brussels costing fifty cents a yard will look well in a room that is little used, but the colors soon wear off, leaving an unsightly rug. A body brussels will wear like iron, and when the top is all gone the foundation serves for an excellent lining for a lighter weight carpet. Axminster, velvet and moquette are the favorites among the higher priced carpets, though, because of the long nap on the last named it is less desirable, as that is always sweeping off.

Widths of carpet sewn together and finished with a border, or woven in one piece are used for rugs on hard wood floors. They are considered more sanitary as they can be easily removed to be cleaned, and do not afford a harbor for dust or vermin like a tacked down carpet. On other than hard wood floors, rugs are frequently laid with a border of denim, or matting around the walls. Matting is a clean, sweet covering for bedrooms, and this can be obtained in plain, or regular carpet patterns costing from ten to sixty cents a yard.

In buying carpets special thought should be given to pattern and color as adapted to the room in which it is to be placed. For a hall, a small figure and a bright, cheerful color will be desirable. In the dining and family room we also need the brightest and cheeriest effects. In the library darker and more subdued tints are suitable, while in the drawing room one may indulge in any degree of daintiness and elegance. A large figure in a carpet for a small room gives a crowded appearance, and a small figure in a large room is equally inappropriate.

In purchasing carpets for two or more rooms opening into each other, the dealer will probably advise you to choose them all of different patterns, though harmonizing in color and design, but for economy it is well to have them alike. They cut with less waste and can be used to a better advantage in other rooms if desired.

When you buy your new carpet do not throw away the old ones; send them away to the weaver and no matter how badly they are worn, he will return every available bit in the shape of fluffy rugs that will do service for years.

S. F. W.

The Merry-Go-Round.

Evidently the M. G. R.'s will not suffer from lack of amusement this summer. Here is another invitation to a picnic—this time from Pennsylvania:

"Brown Eyes," Pa.—I do not know as I am entitled to admission to the Merry-Go-Round meetings as I have not kept the rules very strictly of late, being a little discouraged from having sent several letters which were not accepted, or not received by the Chaperone.

I have enjoyed the column much more since some of the older members have again been heard from and hope that others will follow the good example.

I second "Laura Lane's" suggestion that we have picnics, and invite you to one at my home in the Keystone State. I will meet you at the station, and convey you, in large wagons, to a beautiful grove—an ideal place for a picnic I assure you—where there is plenty of boating, fishing and all kinds of sport.

I trust that "Bachelor Henry" will not fail to be present, as I am quite curious to sample some of his boasted cooking.

"Marie," W. Va., differs with "Make Haste."

So we are to "be phrenologized" to find our calling are we? I beg leave to differ from the author of this suggestion, from the fact that, according to my way of thinking, success can only come through the harmonious action of all the faculties, and not from the development of any particular one.

Phrenologists have divided the human faculties into two orders—the Affective and the Intellectual. As an illustration let us suppose a person in whom the cerebral organ of Tune is well developed; we have an artist in music, who can exercise a peculiar power over his follow-creatures so as to rouse, soothe, or satisfy them at his pleasure. While this is true, we cannot say that this person's calling is to be a musician, for he may also possess other gifts equally well developed and which will assure him success in other lines.

Again, a person may show especial talent for a certain thing and be so situated that his environment will absolutely prevent him from doing those things for which he seems best adapted. Would it not make such a person discouraged and dissatisfied should he "be phrenologized" and always feel that he was out of place in the station where he has been placed?

I admit that Phrenology is an interesting and fascinating study, but how many of our number think it a safe guide in choosing a life-work?

In her letter Marie enclosed a tiny bit of a photograph of herself for Miss Prudence. Thank you, Marie, the picture has its place in the row of M. G. R. faces which hang over the Chaperone's desk to encourage her in her work.

"Illi-Nois" gives an interesting account of a picnic in Utopia—otherwise called Dreamland:

As I had long wished to visit Utopia, I was glad to receive "Laura Lane's" invitation as it would insure me plenty of good company to go with the M. G. R.'s. Like everything undertaken by our society, it was a success. Every girl brought a dainty, well-filled basket of luncheon and each boy carried a mysterious package that did not at all resemble the pancakes suggested by "Florence."

We all enjoyed the dinner in spite of a few drawbacks. For instance: "New England Girl" had put pepper in her cake instead of ginger; "Irma" had salted her orange pie; "Florence's" bread did not belong to the "rising" generation and my cake had risen beyond my fondest expectations, proved to be an empty shell. "Terrence," who was an especially invited guest, tried to comfort me by saying: "Shure an' it would make a foine fiddle if it only had a neck and some strings to it." As there was plenty for all to eat, without our mistakes, they served to add to the pleasure of the occasion.

After dinner the boys opened the mysterious bundles and each one was found to contain a beautiful statuette, or bust. They were of a cream color, as hard and with as fine a polish as the best granite. Each one represented the maker's ideals: "Oregon Bach's" was a Cupid; "Sunflower Kid's," an old pedagogue; "Gurles Deliet," the first American; "Hard Tack" exhibited The Bashful Bachelor; "Zack Stubbs" was proud of a bust of S. B. Morse, which was matched by one of Horace Mann, carried by "Make Haste," and "Quien Saba" had given his idea of the New Century Schoolmaster.

It would be impossible to name all of the, though each one deserved especial mention. There was one for Miss Prudence and for each girl present.

I think "Florence" looked a little conscience-stricken when we learned that the material used in these beautiful things was called "Pancalite." In answer to our inquiries, "John Smith" said a certain "Old Bachelor" made a mistake in the material he attempted to employ in making pancakes one day. He found that while at first it was easily molded into any form, it soon hardened and after being baked was quite equal to stone—and as easily digested. So he called it Pancalite and taught the other boys how to use it with such charming results.

Miss Prudence had engaged a Phrenologist to be present and tell us what we should attempt in the way of life work etc. I was the first to receive the benefit of his wisdom and he told me I should be an artist. John Smith gave me the recipe for making Pancalite, and I laid down in a hammock to think what I should do with the wealth that seemed already to be accumulating around me. In imagination I could see my life-ship, laden with untold gold, safely in the Port of Success; I could almost hear the brass band that was sent to head the delegation of my friends who would, at every place, come forth to greet the successful artist. Soon the music seemed to come nearer and nearer until I opened my eyes when ship, port, picnic and pancalite recipe all vanished, and I found myself in my own room at home and the music came from the throats of the robins perched in the old apple tree just outside my window.

By a mistake only a part of the paper by "Sunflower Kid" was given last week, for which he will please accept apologies.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American inventor, born at Westborough, Mass., December 5th, 1765. He was educated at Yale college, where he paid his expenses partly by school-teaching, partly by mechanical labor. Having graduated in 1792 he went to Georgia as a teacher, but finding a generous patron in the widow of General Greene, of the Revolutionary army, he resided on her estate, and studied law. In 1798 he got a government contract for the manufacture of firearms, and was the first to effect a division of labor by which each part was made separately. He died at New Haven, January 8th, 1825.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in spoon, but not in sun;
My second's in row, but not in run;
My third is in high, but not in low;
My fourth is in friend, but not in foe;
My fifth is in cat, but not in dog;
My sixth is in rat, but not in hog;
My seventh's in near, but not in far;
My eighth is in vessel, but not in car.
My whole is the name of a race of Indians now extinct.

ARTHUR JONES.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A, B, and C engage in trade. A's stock is $2[illegible] and 1-3; B's stock is $266 and 2-3; their whole gain was $133 and 1-3, of which C's part was $[illegible] and 1-3. What was A's and B's respective gains, and what was C's stock?

W. P. E.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

An Unsuccessful Courtship.

Above a quiet little pond where waterlilies grew,
A great oak's branches far and wide their flickering shadows threw.
A gray old grapevine clambered up and swung from limb to limb,
And in among the sheltering leaves the light was soft and dim.

Some twenty little birdies lived among its pleasant shade,
And all day long their merry song the sweetest music made.
They darted briskly in and out, as busy as could be,
For there were little nests to build within the old oak tree.

Some twenty little froggies dwelt beside the placid pool,
Beneath the spreading lily leaves where all was dark and cool;
They peeped from out their snug retreat to watch with sleepy eye
The little birds as overhead they gayly flitted by.

But all day long they blinked and dozed, and never once expressed
The feelings that were hidden deep within each swelling breast;
For not until the sun had set and twilight shadows fell,
Could Froggy find the words in which his tale of love to tell.

No sooner came the darkness, though, than every little frog,
In shining coat of satin, jumped splashing on a log—
But all was very quiet in the old oak overhead
By this time all the little birds had wisely gone to bed!

Then every little froggy rolled his lovely goggle eyes,
And as his heart went pit-a-pat, he heaved tremendous sighs,
And said, "O dearest little birds! Kerchog! Kerchog!! Kerchog!!!
Come down and sit with us awhile upon this charming log.

"In speechless admiration we have watched you all the day,
And now there are so many things that we should like to say,
But not a sound in answer came from any little bird,
For they were all so fast asleep they never heard a word!

—Ellen Manley, in Good Housekeeping.

The Biggest Frog stretched the four toes of his right forefoot. Then he stretched the four toes of his left forefoot. Next he stretched the five toes of his right hindfoot. And last of all he stretched the four toes of his left hindfoot. Then he stretched all seventeen toes at once. He should have had eighteen toes to stretch like his friends and neighbors, but something had happened to the eighteenth one a great many years before. None of the pond people knew what had happened to it,but something had, and when the Tadpoles teased him to tell them what, he only stared at them with his great eyes and said: "My children, that story is too sad to tell."

After the Biggest Frog had stretched all his toes, he stretched his legs and twitched his nos. He poked his head out of the mud a very, very little way, and saw a Minnow swimming past. "Good day!" said he. "Is it time to get up?"

"Time!" exclaimed the Minnow, looking at him with her mouth open. "I should say it was. Why, the watercress is growing!"

Now every one who lives in a pond knows that when the watercress begins to grow, it is time for all the winter sleepers to awaken. The Biggest Frog crawled out of the mud and poked this way and that all around the spot where he had spent the cold weather. "Wake up!" he said. "Wake up! Wake up!" The water grew dark and cloudy because he kicked up such a mud, but when it began to clear again he saw the heads of his friends peeping up everywhere out of that part of the pond bottom. Seven of them had huddled close to him all winter. "Come out!" he cried. "The spring is here, and it is no time for Frogs to be asleep."

"Asleep! No, indeed!" exclaimed his sister, an elderly and hard-working Frog, as she swam to the shore and crawled out on it. She ate every bit of food that she found on the way, for neither she nor any of the others had taken a mouthful since the fall before.

The younger Frogs followed through the warmer shallow water until they were partly out of it. There is always a Biggest Frog in every pond. All the young Frogs thought how fine it would be to become the Biggest Frog of even a very small puddle, for then they could be the others what to do. Now they looked at their leader, and each said to himself: "Perhaps some day I shall begin the concert."

The Biggest Frog found a comfortable place and sat down. He toed in with his eight front toes, as well-bred frogs do, and all his friends toed in with their eight front toes. He toed out with his nine back toes, and all his friends toed out with their ten back toes. One young Yellow Brown Frog said, "How I wish I did not have that bothersome fifth toe on my left hindfoot! It is so in the way! Besides, there is such a style about having one's hindfoot different." He spoke just loud enough for the Biggest Frog to hear. Any one would know from this remark that he was young and foolish, for when people are wise they know that the most beautiful feet and ears and bodies are just the way that they were first made to be.

Now the Biggest Frog swallowed a great deal of air, filled the sacs on each side of his neck with it, opened his big mouth, and sang croakily, "Frogs! Frogs! Frogs!" and all the others sang "Frogs! Frogs! Frogs as long as he. The Gulls heard it, and the Muskrats heard it, and all were happy because spring had come.

A beautiful young Green Brown Frog, who had never felt grown-up until now, tried to sing with the others, but she had not a strong voice, and was glad enough to stop and visit with the Biggest Frog's Sister. "Don't you wish we could sing as loudly as they can?" said she.

"No," answered the Biggest Frog's Sister. "I would rather sit on the bank and think about my spring work. Work first, you know, and pleasure afterward."

"Oh!" said the Green Brown Frog. "Then you don't want to sing until your work is done?"

"You may be very sure I don't want to sing then," answered the older Frog. "I am too tired. Besides, after the eggs are laid, there is no reason for wanting to sing."

"Why not?" asked the Green Brown Frog. "I don't see what difference that makes."

"That," said the elder Frog, wisely, "is because you are young and have never laid eggs. The great time for singing is before the eggs are laid. There is some singing afterward, but that is only because people expect it of us, and not because we have the same wish to sing." After she had said all this, which was a great deal for a Frog to say, she shut her big mouth and slid her eyelids over her eyes.

There was another question the Green Brown Frog wanted very much to ask, but she had good manners, and knew it was impolite to speak to any Frog whose eyes were not open. So she closed her own eyes, and tried to think what the answer would be. When she opened them again, the Biggest Frog's Sister had hopped away, and in her place sat the Yellow Brown Frog, the same handsome young fellow who had found one of his toes in the way. It quite startled her to find him sitting so close to her, and she couldn't think of anything to say, so she just looked at him with her beautiful eyes and toed in a little more with her front feet. That made him look at them and see how pretty they were, although, of course, this was not the reason why she had moved them.

The Yellow Brown Frog hopped a little nearer and sang as loudly as he could. He knew she was only pretending, though, for she hadn't hopped more than the length of a grass-blade. So he followed her and kept on singing. Because she knew that she must say something, she just opened her mouth and sang the first words that she could think of, and what she sang was, "Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!" As it happened this was exactly what she should have sung, so he knew that she liked him. They stayed together for a long, long time, and he sang a great deal and very loudly, and she sang a great deal and very softly.

After a while she remembered that she was now a fully grown Frog and had spring work to do, and she said to him, "I really must lay some eggs. I am going into the water."

"Then I will go, too," said he. And they gave two great leaps and came down with two great splashes.

The Green Brown Frog laid eggs for four days, and the Yellow Brown Frog stayed with her all that time and took care of the eggs after she had laid. They were covered with a sort of green jelly which made them stick together as they floated in little heaps on the water. The Frogs thought that a good thing for then, when the Tadpoles hatched, each would have playmates near.

One day, after the eggs were all laid and were growing finely (for Frog's eggs grow until the Tadpoles are ready to eat their way out), the Green Brown Frog sat alone on the bank of the pond and the Biggest Frog's Sister came to her. She had a queer smile around the corners of her mouth. Frogs have excellent mouths for smiling, but it takes a very broad smile to go way across, so when they smile a little it is only at the corners. "How are your eggs growing?" she asked.

"Oh," answered the Green Brown Frog, sadly, "I can't tell which ones they are."

"That's just like a young Frog," said the Biggest Frog's Sister. "Is there any reason why you should know which ones they are? It isn't as though you were a bird and had to keep them warm, or as though you were a Mink and had to feed your children. The sun will hatch them and they will feed themselves all they need."

"I think," said the Green Brown Frog, "that my eggs were a little better than the rest."

"Yes," croaked the Biggest Frog's Sister "every frog thinks that."

"And I wanted to have my own Tadpoles to look after," sighed the Green Brown Frog.

"Why," asked the Biggest Frog's Sister, "can't you take any comfort with a Tadpole unless you laid the egg from which he was hatched? I never know one of my own eggs a day after it is laid. There are such a lot floating around that they are sure to get mixed. But I just make the best of it."

"How?" asked the Green Brown Frog, looking a little more cheerful.

"Oh, I swim around and look at all the eggs, and whenever I see any Tadpoles moving in them I think, 'Those may be mine'. As they hatched I help anyone who needs it. Poor sort of a Frog, it would be who couldn't like other people's Tadpoles!"

"I believe I'll do that way," said the Green Brown Frog. "And then," she added, "what a comfort it will be if any of them are cross or rude, to think, 'I'm glad I won't know that they are mine.'"

"Yes," said the Biggest Frog's Sister. "I often tell my brother that I pity people who have to bring up their own children. It is much pleasanter to let them grow up as they do and then adopt the best ones. Do you know, I have almost decided that you are my daughter? Mr brother said this morning that he thought you looked like me. —From Among the Pond People—Copyright, E. P. Dutton & Co.

"THEN I WILL GO TOO," SAID HE.
—From Among the Pond People. Copyright E. P. Dutton & Company.

THE COZY CORNER

In fitting up a guest room, a writing desk should never be omitted. It may be simply a table, but it should be furnished with pens, ink and stationary. Guests usually supply their own postage stamps, but it is well to have a few ready in case of need.

Let this table or desk stand where it will receive a good light, and provide a lamp or other convenient artificial light for night service if the guest should desire to write. Near it place a chair of convenient height, a convenience your friend will appreciate fully. In these days when nearly every lady seals her letter with her initial, or monogram, a taper and wax are quite necessary adjuncts to a well furnished desk.

A writing desk in the reception hall, or library, for the use of callers who may wish to leave a message in your absence is a great convenience. If a table is used for this purpose it should have a cover of felt or leather, fastened smooth by over the top. On this is placed a large blotter with metal or leather corners, and a portfolio containing paper and envelopes of different sizes. On a small tray, which may be as elegant as you please—should be laid pens and pencils, paper cutters and letter openers. Near them are the paper and sealing wax. A new device is the spoon made to pour the melted wax on the letter, in order to avoid spilling it where it is not needed.

Careful attention should be given each day that the ink and pens are in order. No bills, memoranda, nor papers of any private nature are to find a place on this desk; it is solely for the accommodation of your friends.

The old fashion of placing a piano against the wall, with the keyboard out toward the center of the room is entirely done away with. So are the draperies of cheap silkoline or similar materials.

The upright piano should stand across a corner of the rooms with the keys toward the wall, the performer facing her audience. If the back of the piano is not well finished it is covered with a shirring of silk. Against this is placed a small table or tete-a-tete large enough for two persons. The table may be a tea-table, and with the two, the persons may enjoy a cup of tea while listening to the music. For a grand piano, standing in this way, a scarf of some heavy, rich material should be thrown across the point of the frame and a large vase placed thereon.

"An Ignorant Girl:"—You should acknowledge the receipt of an announcement card within a month, by a call, if the married couple reside in the same city with you, and are at home at that time. If not, you should send a letter to acknowledge the courtesy. You should also call upon the mother of the bride, or whoever sends you the cards.

In calling, leave one of your cards and two for your husband.

"June Bride:"—At a very quiet, home wedding it is not at all necessary to have ribbons stretched from the foot of the staircase to the place where the minister stands; neither need you have any attendants if you do not wish to. When the time appointed arrives, and the guests are assembled you can enter the room with your future husband and take your place before the clergyman who, when he has finished the ceremony and offered his congratulations, will stand aside that you may face the company to receive theirs. Should the rooms be small and at all crowded some friend can precede your entrance to clear a passage for the wedding party. In weddings, as in all social affairs, it is much better to make all arrangements with regard to the convenience and comfort of the family. To attempt to observe the requirements of a church wedding in a small house would border on the absurd.

If you have "an insuperable objection"—as you write—to wearing gloves during the ceremony, by all means omit them. "Objections" of any kind should be avoided at such a time, but if one of the parties is gloved, both must be.

PEDDLE SUNLIGHT IF YOU CAN.

Though you deal in liquid blacking,
Dismal blueing and such things,
When you have a sale to manage,
Do it as the robin sings.
Put some cheer-up in your business,—
Be a chipper sort of man,
And, with other lines of notions,
Peddle sunshine if you can.

There's an awful deal of meanness
In this busy world of ours;
But, mixed in with weeds the rankest,
Ofttimes grows the finest flowers.
Wear a posy on your lapel,—
It won't hurt the trade you plan,
And along with other samples,
Peddle sunshine if you can.

—Chicago Record.

4—LADDER PUZZLE.

X O O O X
X X
X O O O X
X X
X O O O X
X X
X O O O X
X X
X O O O X

1.—One of a series of steps.
2.—Proportion.
3.—Disturbance.
4.—A kind of fruit.
5.—Saccharine.
Finals are the name of a high official at Washington, and the primals one of his favorite expressions.

POLLY TIX.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell how the cross came to be used as a signature by those who cannot write their names?

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"He is a freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside."

Answers to Puzzles of May 23.

1.—Noah Webster.
2.—Words forming hour-glass: cheapen, pride, ti, Abe, clove, shining, Centrals, Audubon.
3.—12 pounds.
4.—Missing words: not-T, tree-E, into-N, on-N, your-Y, promise-S, roses-O, dawn-N, Tennyson.
5.—The vapor of water in the air reflects the blue rays of the sunbeams, making the sky of that color.
6.—Mrs. Sigourney wrote:
"O let us live so that flower by flower,
Shutting in turn, may leave
A lingerer still for the sunset hour,
A charm for the shaded eve."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from W. P. E., Marley Cranford, Jessie S. Lewis, Perry Cross, Illi Nois, Mc., and Old Dan Tucker.

W. P. E. asks A. Paul by what method he obtains the width of a degree of latitude, in any given degree of latitude.

Daniel, your recitation was very good, but your new work has appeared in the column during the past year. Try another one.

Mc. says the egg problem was "a nice one for a man with the grip to solve." The Schoolmistress hopes the "rest cure" will be efficacious, and that Mc. will be able to attend Cadjemy more regularly hereafter.

H. H. Leonard says that in his problem of the horse traveling in a circle, the size of the circle makes no difference; neither would it make a difference if the horse had gone in a straight line.

Perry Cross, your problems must have been mislaid. You are not to be correct as any one, though you have not agreed with the author's answer in several of the latest problems.

Jessie S. L., your answer was correct. Come in again.

Illi Nois, the Schoolmistress received the kitten all right, and is very much pleased with it, and glad that you remembered her equally with the Chaperone. Not that she has a "jealous hair in her head," but still—

BOERS ACTIVE.

Desperate Battle at Vladfontein, With Severe Loss.

London, May 31.—On the anniversary of Lord Roberts' entry into Johannesburg the country has been startled by the receipt of the news of the desperate fighting and heavy British losses within forty miles of the Gold Reef city. The battle at Vladfontein, on the Durban-Johannesburg railroad, reported by Lord Kitchener to-day is the most serious engagement since General Clements' reverse at Magaliesburg. It shows Gen. Delarey is in no way daunted by the capture of eleven of his guns by Gen. Babington six weeks ago. The garrison of Vladfontein, apparently largely composed of yeomanry, had one hundred and seventy-four men put out of action. That their assailants came to close quarters and suffered heavily is shown by the number of dead left on the field.

The dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, May 30, is as follows:

"General Dixon's force at Vladfontein was attacked yesterday by Delarey's forces and there was severe fighting. The enemy was eventually driven off with heavy loss, leaving thirty-five dead. I regret that our casualties also were severe. The killed and wounded numbered one hundred and seventy-four. Four officers were killed."

London, June 4.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated June 2, says: "Dixon's report (of the fighting at Vlakfontein, forty miles from Johannesburg, May 29) just received. On our side 1,450 men, with seven guns, were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Vlakfontein when the enemy, under cover of veldt fire rushed the rear guard, consisting of two guns of the Twenty-eighth battery and 320 men of the Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off and the guns re-captured."

Our casualties were six officers and 51 men killed, six officers and 115 men wounded and one officer and seven men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers were killed on the ground. The further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent.

London, June 1.—The reticence of the government regarding the battle of Vlakfontein and other military events of some importance which have recently occurred at widely separated points in South Africa has led to considerable anxiety. This is in no way allayed by the curious answer of the war office today to a question regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the recent Boer report that the British were severely defeated nar Pretoria, May 2, losing 46 killed, 80 wounded, 600 prisoners and six guns. The reply which the war office vouchsafed, "We have no official information," has aroused some misgivings.

London, June 3.—The war office is making no effort to allay the public uneasiness, occasioned by the scantiness of the news from South Africa. Nothing has yet come through to illuminate the Vlakfontein affair, the only dispatch on the subject since the first official announcement being a three line message from Lord Kitchener, issued this morning giving three additional names of officers killed.

Details just received of the relief of Zeerust by General Methuen show the town was practically besieged for several months and that its food supply was short.

A dispatch from Pretoria announces that the constabulary have captured Abram Malan, son-in-law of the late Gen. Joubert.

Malan was an energetic, progressive politician before the war, and since it began he has been very active against the British and has filled several important commands, including that of Pietersburg, until the British occupied the place.

200 BOERS SURRENDER.

Capetown, May 29.—Two hundred Boers have surrendered at Palapye (Palachwe?) Bechuanaland, and 42 wagon loads of men, women and children have surrendered at Fort Tuli, Thodosia.

SENSATIONAL STORY.

London, June 1.—The Sun to-day publishes a sensational story to the effect that General Botha has arrived at Standerton, and is communicating by telegraph with Mr. Kruger, through the Netherlands government, appealing to Mr. Kruger to sue for peace.

Lord Kitchener is said to have given Botha permission to adopt this course.

The Sun further hears that 10,000 Zulus have gone on the warpath, owing to Boer raids in Zululand.

BOER PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO BERMUDA

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 4.—The governor has received notification that the transport Armenian will arrive here July 8, with 1000 Boer prisoners, and that two companies of the Royal Warwickshire regiment will act as their guards.

EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

Denver, Col., June 3.—Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy, passed through Denver, en route to Washington, after a visit of about two weeks with his family, who are now stopping at Colorado Springs.

BOAT BLOWN UP.

Booneville, Mo., May 29.—By the explosion of 1,000 detonating caps which set off 2,100 pounds of dynamite and 100 kegs of powder, the 14-ton freight boat Laurine, plying between this city and Rocheport on the Missouri river, was blown to pieces last night. Considerable damage was done to property for miles around. Two laborers who were abroad the boat are missing.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

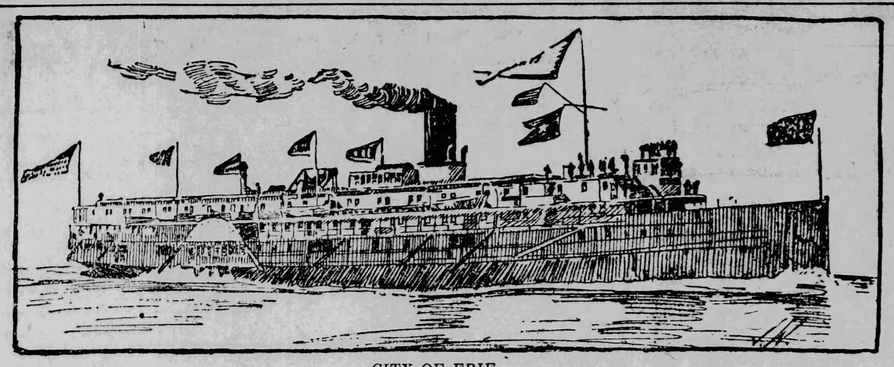
A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many man who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

GREAT 100-MILE STEAMER RACE ON LAKE ERIE.



CITY OF ERIE.

Cleveland, O., June 4.—Stripped of everything that would unnecessarily catch the wind, the two large modern sidewheel passenger steamers, City of Erie, of Cleveland, and the Tashmoo, of Detroit, lined up this morning for their great hundred-mile dash from Cleveland to Erie to decide the speed championship of the Great Lakes.

Steamboatmen from many lake ports gathered to see the contest. Special excursion boats from Cleveland, Toledo, Erie, Buffalo and smaller ports took large loads of passengers to points along the course.

Throngs of curious people also gathered along the lake shore to catch a glimpse of the racers.

The day dawned bright and clear, with a light southeasterly breeze stirring a gentle swell. Long before starting time Cleveland harbor was alive with crafts and the wharves were black with people. Whistles blew, bells rang and the din was deafening, as the two magnificent racers, all aglisten in the morning sunlight, steamed up to the stakeboat. The patrol boats busied themselves keeping the coast clear.

Apparently both boats were evenly matched. The Erie is 324 feet over all and 78 feet beam, against the Tashmoo's 320 feet length and 70 feet width. The Erie was built to make fast schedules between Cleveland and Buffalo under all conditions and has twice the power of her rival. The Tashmoo was made for river work, draws much less water than the Erie, and is built like a cigar, with a sharp tapering prow.

It is estimated that over $100,000 will change hands as the result of the race. The betting is even, ranging from small sums to thousands of dollars.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit company has posted $1,000 on the Erie against a similar amount put up on the Tashmoo by the White Star people.

Erie Leads.

Just before the boats started the wind veered around to the north and the racers had a seven mile breeze against their quarter bows. When the starter gave the signal the two vessels were at a dead stop and on even terms. Much to the surprise of the spectators, the Erie was first in gaining headway and crossed the stakeboat line fully two lengths ahead of the Tashmoo. The Detroit boat, however, gradually drew up on the Erie and as they disappeared in the haze three or four miles eastward the Tashmoo had overtaken the Cleveland steamer.

A carrier pigeon message from the City of Erie off Willoughby, about 18 miles east, says that boat leads by a length.

Off Fairport, 28 miles east of starting line, the City of Erie led by nearly a quarter of a mile. The boats were both steaming at a terrific speed.

Off Ashtabula harbor, about 60 miles from the starting point, the City of Erie led by about a length and a half.

The racing steamers passed a few miles off Conneaut harbor at 12:45 p. m. Apparently the City of Erie was then leading by an eighth of a mile. Conneaut is about 70 miles from Cleveland.

Girard, Pa., 16 miles from Erie, reports that the steamers passed there at 1:10 p. m. At that point the City of Erie still held the lead, but owing to the haze it was difficult to decide how far it was ahead.

The Tashmoo and Erie passed Fairview, Pa., 11 miles from Erie at 1:30 p. m., central time. The Erie still maintained a good lead, apparently about an eighth of a mile.

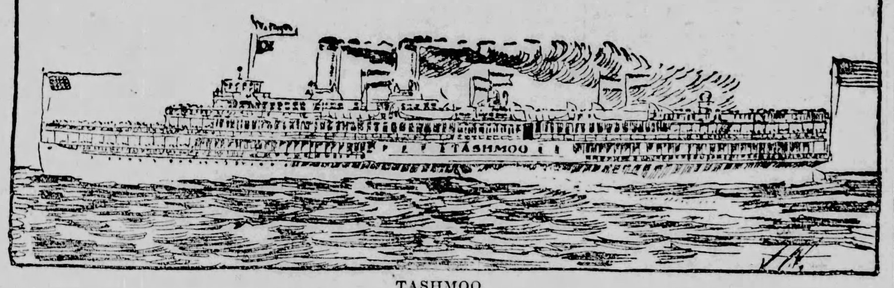
At 1:45 p. m. Erie, Pa., reports that the boats are within five miles of the stakeboat, and that the City of Erie appears to be slightly in the lead.

The Erie Wins.

Erie, Pa., June 4.—2 p. m., Central time.—The boats are now about two miles from stakeboat. Erie seems to be increasing her lead. She looks to be nearly a half mile ahead of the Tashmoo.

City of Erie crosses the line first.

Erie, Pa., June 4.—The City of Erie reached the stake boat one minute and 34 seconds ahead of the Tashmoo. (Unofficial).



TASHMOO.

WON'T ACCEPT.

Gov. McSweeny Won't Have the Two Senators Resign.

Columbia, S. C., June 1.—Governor McSweeny's letter refusing to accept the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, in full, is as follows:

"Gentlemen—Your letter tendering your resignation as United States senator from South Carolina was received on the eve of my departure to Chickamauga to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the monument which South Carolina has just erected to her brave and heroic soldiers who lost their lives in defense of a people on this heroic battlefield. Hence my delay in acknowledging it.

"I respectfully return your resignations that you may have more time for serious consideration of the effects upon the people of this state of this action on your part. The commission which you hold is the highest compliment and testimonial which the people of this state can pay to one of its citizens. It is possible that you have taken this step hastily in the heat of debate and without due reflection of the consequences to the people who have so signally honored you.

"It was only last year that our people had the excitement and turmoil incident to a campaign and in another year we will be in the midst of further political strife. The people are entitled to one year of peace and freedom from political battles and bitterness. The indications are that a campaign, such as would be precipitated by vacancies in these two exalted positions, would be very acrimonious and personal rather than a discussion of issues, and from such a canvass our people should be spared. In fact it would be calamity to the state to be torn asunder by a heated canvass in this 'off-year' in politics. There can be no possible good to come of it.

"The people of the state are getting together and working for the advancement and upbuilding of the material prosperity of the commonwealth and I should regret anything that would retard this progress.

"It is not my purpose in thus writing to prevent the fullest and freest discussion of all public questions and the education of the people along all political lines. On the contrary, I heartily favor that and believe it can be best accomplished without the bitterness and the personalities which would be inseparable from a campaign during the coming summer. Under our party rules a campaign will be necessary within a little more than a year and ample time can be had for a full discussion of the issues now before the people.

"Holding these views and looking to the interests of the people of this state—their peace, prosperity and happiness—I respectfully decline to accept your resignations and beg to return them herewith."

BOTH RESIGNATIONS ARE REJECTED

Columbia, S. C., May 31.—Governor McSweeney has rejected the resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin to give them time to consider their action.

SENATOR M'LAURIN WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

Columbia, S. C., June 4.—Governor McSweeney received a letter yesterday from Senator McLaurin, in which the latter withdraws his resignation as United States senator, in deference to the reasons advanced by the governor for such a course.

HARRISON'S ESTATE.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 30.—The Union Trust company, as executor, has filed with Probate Commissioner Walker the appraisement of the personal property held by Gen. Benjamin Harrison at the time of his death. The report shows that his total personal property is valued at $176,625.62, and his Indianapolis realty is appraised at $184,500.

CUBANS SURPRISED

That Their Constitution Is Not to be Accepted by Uncle Sam.

Havana, June 1.—The decision of the United States government not to accept the Cuban constitution as adopted by the Havana convention caused great surprise and keen disappointment to those members of the convention who voted for the constitution as adopted. Two leading conservatives who were interviewed on the subject said in substance that they had reason to suppose the constitution would be acceptable to Washington and that otherwise they would not have voted for the majority report as submitted. They also pointed out that in order to avoid possibility of rejection the majority report had been changed at the last moment by striking out the interpretation at the end of the clauses and putting these in the form of a resolution by themselves, thus accepting the Platt amendment as passed by congress.

"It is true," said one of the conservatives in question, "that the committee's interpretations of the explanation of the Teller law which was offered by Governor-General Wood and Secretary Root, together with the Washington commission's report, were included with the Platt amendment as appendix to the constitution but, when we voted on the report it was with but one purpose in view, namely, to accept the Platt amendment."

Both delegates expressed regret that a misunderstanding had arisen and said they doubted that the convention would reconsider its action, as the fight had been hot, the victory had been won by only one vote, and those who had tried to do their duty toward their country had been bitterly assailed as traitors and perjurers.

Senors Capote and Tamayo had a long conference with General Wood last night.

Gen. Wood, in the course of a brief interview, said:

"I never understood that the explanations of Secretary Root would be incorporated in the acceptance. I always considered that the convention regarded explanations as explanations merely, and they would not form part of the acceptance."

Havana, June 3.—The Cuban constitutional convention will hold an informal meeting this afternoon to discuss the situation.

President Capote and Senor Tamayo visited Gen. Wood this morning, but the general was unable to give them any definite information, saying he expected a communication from Washington Wednesday, which he would forward to them for official decision.

Civil Governor Quiliz says that before voting on the majority report, he informed the convention he did not believe the United States would be satisfied with the form in which the amendment was adopted, including the explanations. The committee, however, positively informed him that it knew the United States would be satisfied.

It is expected that the decision this afternoon will disclose the committee's source of information.

SECRETARY HUNT.

New York, June 3.—Among the passengers who arrived to-day on board the steamer Ponce from San Juan was W. H. Hunt, secretary of Porto Rico. Judge Hunt will proceed to Washington.

Mr. Hunt said that conflicting reports of the decisions in the Porto Rican cases made it somewhat uncertain when he left the island, as to what was the true import. Under the decision, however, he believed it would not be many months before there would be free trade between Porto Rico and the United States. He said that when the new revenue law went into operation after July 1 the government of the island, with duties collected on foreign importations and with excise taxes, would have enough revenue to maintain itself. Conditions in Porto Rico were improving and hopeful. The people, he said, are adapting themselves to the changed government and are looking forward to gradual improvement.

AMERICAN ARRESTED

In Russia on Charges Unknown to the Public.

New York, June 1.—The Press this morning publishes a statement that L. James Gordon, sales and contracting agent in Russia of the Baldwin Locomotive Works disappeared in St. Petersburg last January and that his disappearance was caused by his arrest by the Russian authorities on charges unknown to the public. The Press says:

"Mr. Gordon had been in Russia for more than twenty years, known to every American minister and ambassador and a favorite in high official circles. Because of his friendship at the American legation and popularity in court circles he was a man of much influence. It was through this influence that the Baldwin company received the contract for locomotives, some of them now in use and others in course of construction, for the Trans-Siberian railroad. This contract was for $2,500,000 and was signed shortly before the 'disappearance' of Mr. Gordon. Whether what happened subsequent to the signing of the contract was the cause of the disappearance is not known."

John H. Convers, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, said to the Press last night that Gordon represented the business of the firm at St. Petersburg for six to seven years as a sales and contract agent. His connection with the firm, Mr. Converse said, ceased last year, he thought. Since that time his firm had no knowledge of the whereabouts of Gordon. He said Gordon had visited this country several times while employed by the firm in Russia. Mr. Converse said it was understood here that Mr. Gordon was a Pole by birth. He had no idea as to the cause of Mr. Gordon's trouble with the Russian government unless it was due to some dispute concerning his citizenship.

By persons close to Mr. Gordon to whom the cause of his disappearance is a mystery, it is said his arrest occurred two days after it became known that the big $2,600,000 contract with the Russian government had been made.

The Press states that the case in Russia has come before the American ambassador unofficially and will be brought to the attention of the state department in Washington.

Gordon's arrest is described as follows:

One night in January last Gordon was seated in the library of his home dictating some correspondence to his secretary, Mr. Hedges, an Englishman, when the police officials entered. They touched him on the shoulder and simply said "You are under arrest." Gordon made no resistance. He asked to be allowed to finish his letter, but this request was refused. Some letters already written but unsigned were on the table. He asked to be permitted to sign them. This was refused. He was told to put on his furs at once and enter the sleigh waiting at the door. This he did.

At that time his friends could only guess at his destination. Siberia, they believed, would be where he would be sent. Why they did not know.

On the day succeeding the arrest the St. Petersburg papers contained the following notice:

"Mr. G——n, a well known business man was arrested yesterday." That was all. They who knew Gordon knew it referred to him, but that ended the matter in St. Petersburg. He simply was taken out of their lives and only speculation remained as to whether he had been carried off to Siberia or whether the gates of some prison fortress had been closed on him, and it is only within a few weeks that it has been known that he is confined in a fortress at Neva. The American ambassador has been asked to interest himself in the matter by a brother and two sisters of Gordon who are in this city, but without result to the present time.

Over a Dam.

Philadelphia, May 31.—A row-boat, containing a merry party of eight young persons, was swept over Flat Rock dam in the Schuylkill river yesterday afternoon, and seven of them—five girls and two boys—were drowned.

Prevention of Disease

Keep the Stomach Right.

It is surprising what a safeguard a healthy stomach is against disease. And again it is not so surprising when it is remembered that the only way we get pure blood, strong nerves and firm flesh is from wholesome food, well digested. It is the half digested food that causes the mischief. When the stomach is weak, slow, inactive, the food lies in the stomach for hours, fermenting, forming gases which poison the blood and the whole system, causing headache, pains in the back, shoulder blades and chest, loss of appetite, palpitation, biliousness.

The safest cure for indigestion is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and Golden Seal. Dissolve one or two of these tablets in the mouth after each meal. They are pleasant tasting and mingling with the food so assist the weak stomach that the food is perfectly digested before it has time to ferment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion and increase flesh because they digest flesh forming foods like meat, eggs, etc.

Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package. Absolutely safe and harmless.

WALDERSEE DEPARTS

Great Military Display on His Leaving Chinese Capital.

Pekin, June 3.—The departure of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, from Pekin to-day, was marked by a great military display by the allied troops, the booming of artillery and the playing of bands. The entire diplomatic body escorted the field marshal to the depot. VonRauch, the aide-de-camp, and nephew of Count Von Waldersee, will remain here to escort Prince Chun, the emperor's brother, to Berlin, where he will formally apologize in behalf of China for the murder of Baron Von Kettler.

AFFRAY AT TIEN TSIN.

Tien Tsin, June 3.—There was a serious affray yesterday between international troops. Some British fusiliers who were acting as police here sought to prevent French soldiers from housebreaking when they were attacked with bayonets and bricks. The fusiliers, in self-defense, fired in the air. This brought a number of Germans to the aid of the Frenchmen. They numbered together two hundred men. Five fusiliers fired again, killing a Frenchman and wounding three others. In subsequent fighting four fusiliers, five Germans and one Japanese were wounded. The arrival of a German officer and a strong guard ended the affair.

RUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

London, June 4.—The Exchange Telegraph company has published a dispatch from St. Petersburg, saying the Russian casualty list in China, including the storming of Pekin, show 31 officers and 682 men killed or died of wounds.

LEAVING CHINA.

Tien Tsin, May 31.—General Cummins, with the last of his brigade left for India to-day.

A number of officers are filling the hotels. Many of these are Germans who are about to leave China. All the sick are being shipped away.

Eighteen transports are now at Taku and more are expected.

CHINA AGREES.

Will Pay Indemnity of $337,000,000 to the Powers.

Washington, May 29.—The department of state has been informed reliably, that the Chinese government has issued a decree agreeing to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, equivalent to about $337,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. It is known now that the whole subject of indemnity will be closed up before the end of the present month. If that is not done and evacuation is not under way on a large scale, then the Chinese government must be assessed $1,000,000 each day after June first next, to compensate the powers for the maintenance of their military forces in China. Under this whip the Chinese government has been forced to yield. It is not known that the powers have agreed on the form and extent of guarantee, but now that the amount of indemnity is fixed not much difficulty is expected on this score.

The United States government has not taken part in the selection of a military commandant to succeed Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee in the supreme command at Pekin. Having dispensed with our military force in China, the United States is not concerned in the personality of the military chief. Our legation guard will not owe allegiance or obedience to any foreign commander, but will be answerable solely to the United States minister or charge. In the event of common peril the several legation guards may unite for the common defense in which case they may select their own leader as they did during the defense of the legationers last year.

Washington, May 31.—Having settled upon the amount of indemnity and the rate of interest to be paid upon the bonds, namely 4 per cent, the ministers at Pekin are now negotiating respecting the difficult matter of guarantee. The Chinese plenipotentiaries are not concerned at this stage, the ministers must first agree among themselves as to the method of guaranteeing the loan, and this task promises to be difficult of disposition. The United States government is pressed by Russia and France to make the guarantee international and joint, but it is firm in its declination to do this, basing its arguments upon constitutional limitations upon the executive branch of the government, which are not easy of comprehension to European minds.

CANADA'S CUP DEFENDER.

Detroit, Mich., June 3.—The local Canada's cup defender which was built by a syndicate of Detroit yacht club owners was launched this afternoon and christened Detroit. She is from designs by Capt. "Kid" Wilds, one of the best known yachtsmen in these waters. The exact dimensions of the Detroit, which is a centreboard fract of the "skimming dish" type, are: Length over all, 47 feet, 6 inches; length water line, 26 feet; beam, 11 feet, 6 inches; draught, 7½ inches; weight between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds; spar, 49 feet; boom, 40 feet; gaff, 20 feet; mainsail hoist, 32 feet; jib hoist, 33 feet; ballast, one ton. It is expected that the riggers will have her ready for a spin Wednesday.

AGNOSTIC WEDDING.

Cincinnati, June 3.—The first "agnostic marriage" in this country occurred here yesterday and formed the closing feature of the Agnostic Sunday school that has been established here. The contracting parties were Frederick Federle and Miss Martha Seaman. Justice Alexander Roebling performed the legal part of the ceremony, after which both parties made their pledges, including one not to resist divorce proceedings. The bride also repeated the words "should I discover that we are uncongenial or mismated, I hereby pledge that I will not bear children that are not born of affection."

PASSPORTS ISSUED

To Two Filipinos Who Desire to Travel in Russia.

London, June 1.—The officials of the United States embassy inform the Associated Press that the matter of granting passports to the two Filipinos who applied for one yesterday had to be referred to Washington, as it was the first time such an application had been made by persons of this nationality. The Filipinos desired to travel in Russia, and though the applicants took the oath of allegiance to the United States in Spanish and English the embassy considered it advisable to submit the matter by cable to Washington, as it has frequently done when passports were requested. The embassy is now awaiting a reply. The applicants were quite contented and thanked the officials of the embassy for the action taken.

Hay's Instructions.

Washington, June 1.—In answer to his application for instructions, Secretary Hay has directed Ambassador Choate, at London, to issue passports to the two Filipinos who appeared at the embassy yesterday "as residents of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States."

The decision upon this point is of importance as having perhaps some bearing upon the status of the people of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam. A year ago the decision was reached to regard the Porto Ricans as entitled to the protection conveyed by an American passport, but a formal decision of the test case was prevented through the withdrawal of the application. The Foraker act determined the right of the Porto Ricans as "citizens of Porto Rico" to the protection of the United States government. It is now held that the Spooner law conveys the same privilege to the inhabitants of the Philippines.

The United States statutes prohibits the issue of passports to any but American citizens. But these later acts, the Foraker act and the Spooner act, impose obligations in their turn, which may be regarded as qualifying the original act, and may enable the government to avoid a decision upon the question of the American citizenship of the islanders. At any rate the circular instructions now in formulation which will be sent out to all the United States diplomatic and consular representatives, will direct them to issue, not certificates, but genuine American passports to the islanders.

London, June 3.—Dr. Regedor Jurado, accompanied by Felix Versoza, a young Filipino, called at the United States embassy here to-day and obtained a passport for Versoza, upon instructions received from Secretary Hay.

The officials of the embassy again explained to a representative of the Associated Press that the only unusual part of the affair is that Dr. Jurado, who has since the insurrection, been acting as head of the Filipino junta, called at the embassy with Versoza. Dr. Jurado is a native of Spain and, to the representative of the Associated Press he said: "Had they asked me to take the oath of allegiance, I certainly would have declined. I did not go to the embassy as in any way representing the Filipinos. Versoza has just completed his education in England and wished to return to Manila."

ARRIVED AT MANILA.

Manila, June 3.—Nine companies of the Ninth regiment have arrived here on the transport Indiana, from China. The last volunteers, the Forty-third regiment, will sail on the transport Kilpatrick, June 4. The sick regulars, several hundred of whom have been awaiting transportation, will be embarked for home on the next transport, with the remaining discharged regulars and civilian employes.

An act has been passed providing for the erection of forts. Consideration of the code of civil procedure has been deferred. The number of supreme court judges has been increased from five to seven.

The trial of Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., government contractors, has begun. Capt. Frederick J. Barrows and Lieut. Frederick Boyer, recently convicted of being implicated in the commissary scandals, have testified for the prosecution.

TRIALS AT MANILA.

Manila, May 29.—Commissary Sergeant Henry Wilson has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Bilibdi prison for stealing supplies.

The trial of Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., charged with improperly purchasing government stores, has been postponed.

The court martial of Lieutenant Richard H. Townley for alleged participation in the commissary frauds at Manila, began at Cavite to-day.

It is settled that the governing board of Manila is to consist of an army officer, a Filipino, and an American civilian.

Major Batson is negotiating with the emissaries of General Cailles at Santa Cruz.

NEW COALING STATION.

Washington, May 29.—The navy department within the next few days will advertise for bids for a coaling depot at Sangley Point, in Manila bay. This depot will be one of the most extensive establishments of that kind possessed by the navy. It will house 45,000 tons of coal and will be equipped with extensive docks and elaborate devices for loading warships. Sangley Point is just abreast of the site of Dewey's famous victory.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE IN ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg, June 4.—United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, arrived here yesterday. He was met by Charlemagne Tower, the United States ambassador, Secretary Pierce and Consul-General Halloway. The senator at once began an inquiry into Russian industrial and commercial conditions, and had an interview with M. A. Rothstein, the banker. He expects to see many important personages, will remain here about a week, than visit Moscow, the neighboring factory towns, the Volga valley and the iron works around Yekaterinenburg (in the Ural mining district). Later, Senator Beveridge will traverse Siberia. He believes America should and will hve a splendid Russian trade.

ACTOR HERNE DEAD.

New York, June 3.—James A. Herne, the well-known actor and playwright, died at his home in this city yesterday afternoon of acute bronchitis and pneumonia, after an illness of eight weeks. Mr. Herne was taken ill in Chicago while playing in Sag Harbor, a play of his own composition. He came at once to his home, took to his bed and never arose. It had been supposed for some days that he was improving, but Saturday night there was a change for the worse, which resulted fatally.

At his bedside when he passed away were Mrs. Herne, his three daughters and his five-year-old son.

Mr. Herne was born in Troy, N. Y., February 1, 1838. He had a beautiful home in this city, and was accounted wealthy. The body will be cremated. It has not yet been decided when the funeral will be held.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

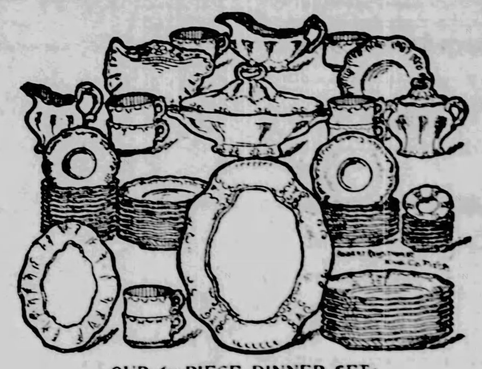
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—6-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 6.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 8-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 9-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free;

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 35 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $3 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.

THAT BOYCOTT

Against American Trade. London Times Is Against It.

London, May 30.—Commenting editorially, this morning, on the agitation in Germany and Austria for a combination against American commercial competition, the Times says:

"The sole hope for Pan-Europe, according to these writers, is to imitate Napoleon and introduce the continental system against the United States. It must be owned that the precedent is rather disheartening. If the continental system failed in Napoleon's iron grasp, it would hardly succeed in the hands of our old friend, the concert of Europe.

"But it is quite certain that the concert of Europe could not be got to adopt it; and if, by any conceivable infatuation, any or all the continental powers were to combine for such an end, the British empire would leave them to their fate, and would continue to trade with its American friends. Our interests, traditions and inclinations all dictate that course to us.

"With the markets of Great Britain and her colonies remaining open, the suggested boycott against America does not wear a hopeful aspect. The scheme is preposterous and impracticable on the face of it, but the editorial articles which propose it deserve attention as a revelation of the acute jealousy and fear of American greatness which prevail in certain quarters on the continent."

FAVORITE OF THE SULTAN.

London, May 30.—The Daily Mail says that Dr. Theodore Herzl, founder of the Zionist movement and the Palestine association, has recently had several audiences with the Sultan of Turkey who has decorated Dr. Herzl and paid him with valuable gifts. Dr. Herzl has obtained valuable concessions toward his project of Zionist colonization in Southern Palestine in which he was strongly supported by Emperor William.

LEAST WOOD THE BETTER

London, May 30.—The admiralty have issued an order that in the future the least possible amount of wood is to be employed in the construction of war ships. Such vessels now building where they are not too far advanced, will have their wooden decks and other wooden fittings taken out.

BECOMING SERIOUS.

London, May 29.—"The progress of the Bubonic plague here," says the Hong Kong correspondent of the Times, "is becoming serious. The death rate is over thirty daily. The epidemic is the worst known since 1894. The colony requires drastic sanitary legislation."

THE AMERICAN PERIL.

Paris, June 3.—In the chamber of deputies to-day M. Des Tournelles De Constance asked the foreign minister, M. Delcasse, for a statement on the Chinese question. In the course of his remarks the deputy alluded to American competition, saying the "American peril" was advancing towards them with methodical rapidity. The Napoleons of American industry declared openly that their enterprise meant the conquest of Europe and her economic ruin. The "yellow peril" was more distant than the American peril but the Chinese had given a warning which ought not to be neglected.

M. Delcasse replied in a reassuring manner regarding China. He said the French troops would leave at the earliest possible moment. Two batches had already been ordered home and he hoped the bulk of the expedition would soon follow.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

London, June 1.—Lord George Hamilton, the Indian secretary, who was not present in the house of commons when Sir Alfred Hickman, conservative, May 23, attacked American-built locomotives and bridges, has replied in a letter to Sir Alfred Hickman. In part, it is as follows:

"No practical engineer who has visited American workshops and inspected their methods of production and manufacture would, for a moment, endorse your assumptions. Their competition is dangerous, because they are yearly improving their products, both in quality and price. It has always been the practice of the boards of management of the Indian railroads to give preference in all their contracts to British manufacturers and that policy has so prevailed that up to the great recent engineering strike, no order for a railway locomotive was ever given outside of Great Britain. Since then, owing to the British workshops being blocked with work, certain of the India railway boards found it necessary, as locomotives could not be procured here, to place a few limited orders in America. I am willing to give all available reports concerning working, consumption of fuel, and hauling drawing power of these locomotives. The earlier reports were unfavorable, but when their working was better understood and alterations were made to suit the local fuel, a marked improvement was noticed, so much so that one company wishes to obtain more engines of similar construction. That American locomotives have obtained a footing in India was due to the strike I have referred to. But if, as I hope, British locomotives are, in the future, to regain their monopoly in that vast system of railways, British engineers must profit by the hints and suggestions these reports convey."

Concerning the Goktoik viaduct in Burmah, Lord George Hamilton says the order was placed with a Philadelphia company, because no British firms had anything like the same experience in this class of construction. The Americans bid a less price and quicker time than any competitor.

The charge made by the late supervisor of the construction of the viaduct, that the riveting was defective, was in no way supported by a searching inspection.

The Burmah railway board," he adds, "composed of the most competent railway experts, are satisfied that the bridge is sound and reliable."

Lord George Hamilton also says that if he seems to combat Sir Alfred Hickman's contention it is not because he does not heartily appreciate his object. They both wish to assist in maintaining the supremacy of British engineers and workshops against foreign contractors.

"You seem to think," he continues, "that orders have only gone abroad because those who gave them did not understand their business. I wish it were so. The competition which we have to face is founded on something much more formidable and more substantial. Chemical research, the concentration of capital, thorough technical education and improved industrial organization have made, in recent years, greater advance in America than here. With the product of these combinations and not with the assumed stupidity of the Indian officials the British engineers have to contend."

AN ITALIAN PRINCESS.

Rome, June 1.—Queen Helena was accouched of a daughter at 9 o'clock this morning.

Both mother and infant are doing well.

The Princess will be named Yolanda Margherita.

Amidst general congratulations, there is considerable disappointment at the infant's sex, though the king is understood to have expressed contentment. Salutes are being fired throughout Italy.

Filipinos Elected.

Madrid, June 3.—Among those who were recently elected to parliament are three Filipinos, residents in Spain. They propose, during the course of the debate on the speech from the throne, to bring up the question of the condition of the Philippines, alleging that the situation is worse than before the war.

PENSION REPORT.

Two Original Pensions Granted on Account of the War of 1812.

Washington, June 4.—The commissioner of pensions states results of the bureau for the eleven months of the fiscal year, ending May 31st, as follows:

Original pensions have been granted: For account of war of 1812, widows, 2; for account of Indian wars, widows 112, survivors 7; for account of Mexican war, widows 325, survivors 14; for account of service prior to 1861, 6, making a total of 466 pensioned for account of service prior to the civil war.

For account of the civil war there have been pensioned for disabilities incurred in service:

Invalids 1,051; for disabilities as provided by act of 1890, invalids 16,852; for widows under old law, 2,901; for widows under act of 1890 and amendments, 14,479; for nurses, 25, making a total original issue account of the civil war of 35,308.

In addition to this number there have been restored to the rolls 4,100 names that were previously dropped or suspended for various causes.

There are now about 160,000 of those drawing under the act of 1890 and amendments that receive the maximum rate of $12 per month.

There have been 619 pensioners that carried a total of $927,314 (an average of $1,514 each), as first payment. A large per cent. of these cases are known as "old minors," and only appear on the rolls for the one payment.

For account of service in the war with Spain, there have been granted 2,369 pensions to invalids, and 1,156 pensions to widows and dependents.

The total number of claims filed for account of this war to date has been 43,874.

Under the act of March 3, 1901, providing for the repensioning of widows who remarried and again became widows, there have been 1,950 claims filed.

There will be an increase in the number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1901, over the previous year.

The appropriations made by congress for the fiscal year will be sufficient with one exception, viz: That for medical examinations. In this item there will be a deficiency.

Congress appropriated $700,000, but the demand for medical examinations during the fiscal year has been so great that the appropriation will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the law under the established practice.

In addition to the number of original pensions granted as set forth, for the eleven months, there have been issued for increase, re-rating, and accrued pensions 50,680 certificates, or the bureau has written for all classes 94,977 certificates.

There have been 43,397 names added to the rolls since July 1, 1900.

July 1, 1897, the adjudication of original invalid pensions was from twenty to thirty months in arrears in the respective divisions. The commissioner predicts that by the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1901, the adjudication of all original claims (invalids, widows and dependents) will be current, to the end that just so soon as the evidence in a claim is complete that claim will go from the pending files for adjudication.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

Washington, June 3.—In a further series of extracts from the forthcoming volume two of commercial relations dealing with United States trade in France, Consul Bittain, of Nantes, notes the development of the trade in American machinery in Western France. During the past season, he says, about 800 reapers, mowers, and horse hay rakes arrived at that port. American mowers give good satisfaction, and the increased prices asked for farm labor will stimulate the sale of such machinery in the future. The American mower was a common sight in the hay fields last summer. In regard to the advantage gained by exhibiting machines, the consul says:

Last month, a representative of a New England factory made an exhibition of meat choppers in one of the Nantes stores, and during the afternoon about 20 of various sizes were sold. The Nantes house has since sold more than 200 of these machines.

If some company were to make an exhibit of wringers, and show their working, I am satisfied it would be found a profitable enterprise. There are no wringers sold or offered for sale here, with the exception of a few heavy English machines.

Consul Covert, of Lyons, says:

The houses of this district, which some years ago furnished fine French hardware to the United States, have almost entirely lost that trade within the last two decades, and they are enabled to hold their own market here only by a protective tariff. American stoves, base burners and smaller heating stoves, find a steady market here, the French make being unable to replace them.

American saws and other wood cutting instruments are pronounced the best in the world, because Americans are the greatest wood-using people. American wrenches are seen in some stores, but the German article is the most common, on account of its cheapness. Agricultural implements of American pattern and bearing an American name are met with in every county fair, and are highly prized. They are often made in France on account of the high tariff duty. Farmers tell me that they prefer to buy the Ohio or Illinois harvesting and haying machines, notwithstanding the increased cost.

Consul Turgee, of Bordeaux, says:

The fastest time made by any railway, it is said, is one the road between this city and Bayonne, where a run of 123 miles is made every day in 128 minutes. It is quite to the credit of American mechanics that the honor of making this run is accorded to American locomotives.

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Washington, May 29.—The pictorial history of the Spanish-American war, which the war department is constructing, will be a very beautiful affair. It is an album of photographs enlarged to a uniform size of ten by twelve inches, and bound chronologically.

The first picture represents the first scene of a soldier's life—enlisting. Then comes the drills, the getaway, the camp, the departure from Florida, the landing at Guantanamo, the battle of San Juan hill, etc. The series has already advanced to the landing.

The photographs are, in many cases, snapshots, but Captain Root, who has been detailed to this work, is an expert photographer, and has had great success in enlarging small negatives. Thousands of photographs have been lent to the department, and the album will have the pick of the best.

It is the purpose to do the same for the campaign in the Philippines.

NORTH DAKOTA FIGURES.

Washington, May 30.—The director of the census has completed his preliminary report on the manufacturing interests of the state of North Dakota. The report shows the value of the manufacturing products in 1900 were $9,183,114, against $5,028,107 for 1890. The number of manufacturing establishments were increased during the ten years from 882 to 1,130, the capital invested from $2,894,553 to $5,396,490. There was an increase of 60 per cent in the average number of wage earners and of 61 per cent in the total wages paid.

Chicago business-men in discussing Sir Thomas Lipton's assertion that American boys are distancing those of Britain declared it mainly due to greater opportunities here.

WON'T ACCEPT

The Action of the Cuban Convention on Platt Amendment.

Washington, May 31.—The administration has decided that the action of the Cuban constitutional convention in accepting the terms of the Platt amendment with modifications and interpretations of their own was not "substantial" compliance with our terms within the meaning of the amendment, and Secretary Root will convey this intelligence to the convention. The decision was reached at the cabinet meeting to-day. The meeting lasted over an hour and a half, and had been preceded by an hour's conference between the President and Senators Platt, of Connecticut, and Lodge, of Massachusetts. As the author of the amendment the President desired to learn the views of Senator Platt and also those of Senator Lodge, who is one of the influential members of the committee on foreign relations. At the cabinet meeting Secretary Root took the position that interpretations of the Platt amendment contained in the constitution adopted by the convention and the whereas appended to it, went outside of a fair interpretation of its meaning and was unacceptable. In this view the cabinet concurred. When asked as to what would be the next step of the government after the Cuban convention had been notified of the rejection of its action, one of the members of the cabinet said that the government could do nothing further until the convention again acted, that as long as the conditions of the Platt amendment were on the statute books compliance with them must precede our relinquishment of control over the island.

The cabinet also discussed the decisions of the supreme court in the insular cases, especially their bearing upon the forthcoming decision of the court in the Philippine cases. It was the general opinion that in some phases the De Lima decision might be applicable to the Philippines, but that in other ways it might be left entirely inapplicable. No definite conclusion, however, was reached at to-day's meeting.

Washington, May 29.—Secretary Root has received a cablegram from Gen. Wood, at Havana, briefly confirming the press report of the adoption, by a vote of 15 yeas to 14 nays, of the report of the committee on relations with the United States, accepting, in behalf of the convention, the terms of the Platt amendment. It is not possible at this moment to secure here even an abstract of the resolutions adopted. It is understood that without undertaking materially to change the language of the Platt amendment, the convention, by the addition of reports of interviews with Secretry Root and otherwise, has placed upon the amendment itself a construction that will require very serious consideration. Secretary Root has been in daily communication by cable with Gen. Wood, and is acquainted with the proceedings of the delegates and the negotiations which led up to yesterday's action. Gen. Wood, in turn, has acquainted the constitutional delegates with the secretary's views in answer to their efforts to place a construction upon the Platt amendment. Hence the weight of opinion inclines to the belief that even as it stands, the convention's action yesterday will not be disapproved from Washington. It is suggested by the officials that there is no occasion at present for the Washington government to take action upon this matter, either by accepting or rejecting the convention's work.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, June 4.—The cabinet to-day unanimously decided that existing conditions do not warrant the calling of an extra session of congress this summer. Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox have both rendered legal opinions to the effect that the authority to govern the Philippines vested in the President by the Spooner amendment, was ample. These opinions were concurred in by all the members of the cabinet.

The decision of the cabinet was announced after the cabinet meeting in the following statement, issued by Secretary Cortelyou:

"The President has determined that existing conditions do not require or warrant calling congress together during the present summer or making any change in the policy hitherto pursued and announced in regard to the Philippine islands."

It can be authoritatively stated that the Dingley rates upon goods from the Philippines entering the United States will remain in force as heretofore. The President will put into effect such changes in the tariff duties on goods going into the Philippines as the Taft commission may recommend. The establishment of the civil government, so called, in the archipelago can proceed without interruption as soon as the military authorities consider the time ripe for its establishment.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, June 4.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Treasury—Lincoln Avery, collector of customs, District of Huron, Mich.

Interior—Simon Michelet, agent White Earth Indian agency, Minnesota; Duportal G. Sampson, receiver of public moneys at Ashland, Wis.; Francis M. Elsey, Indian Territory, chairman of the referees to assess and appraise the damages for right of way of the Arkansas & Choctaw railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in the Indian Territory; Arthur W. Hefley, Kansas, town site commissioner and appraiser for the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Justice—Joseph B. Kealing, United United States attorney, district of Indiana.

GEN. FRED GRANT.

Washington, May 30.—Gen. Fred D. Grant, who has just returned from service in the Philippines, stopped in Washington on his way to New York. He is accompanied by Mrs. Grant. The general called on Secretary Root during the afternoon, and for a short time discussed Philippine affairs with him. He says the people of the islands are now ready for a central government established either under civil or military auspices. They are sick of warfare and want peace. The general outlook, General Grant said, is very encouraging.

WILCOX'S SUGGESTIONS.

Washington, May 30.—Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, who has just returned from Honolulu, has suggested to the interior department that a commission go to Hawaii to study the public land situation and report the outlines of a law for the next meeting of Congress. He also has called the attention of the postoffice department to the unsatisfactory postal service at Honolulu. This does not involve any personal reflection on the officials, but only that the service is not as efficient as might be expected under American administration.

CAPT. SIGSBEE'S DAUGHTER.

Washington, May 30.—The engagement was announced in Washington yesterday of Miss Ethel Sigsbee, daughter of Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., and Robert T. Small, son of the well-known evangelist, Rev. Sam Small.

The date of the wedding has not been fixed, but it will probably take place in the early fall. Miss Sigsbee is the only unmarried daughter of the family, and is a handsome and talented young woman. She has an exceptionally fine voice and at one time wished to study for the operatic stage. Mr. Small is engaged in newspaper work in this city.

R·R·R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

MRS. M'KINLEY

Improves Very Slowly. Her Condition Not Encouraging.

Washington, June 3.—Hopes of slow improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition was held out by the attending physicians after an hour's consultation this morning in which Dr. William Osler, of Baltimore, joined. Dr. Osler is a professor in the medical department of John Hopkins college and has a national reputation as a diagnostician. He was called in to add his knowledge and skill to that of the other three physicians and the result of the consultation is considered encouraging. Mrs. McKinley had a comfortable night after a rather bad day yesterday and Dr. Rixey did not arrive at the white house until 9 o'clock this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock he was joined by Surgeon General Sternberg and a little later by Dr. Osler, who had been summoned from Baltimore. They remained in consultation until 11 o'clock and 15 minutes later Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following statement dated 11:15 a. m.:

"Doctors Rixey, Sternberg and Johnston were joined by Dr. Osler, of Baltimore, in consultation at 10 a. m. and report that Mrs. McKinley's condition is as favorable as could be expected. There is no immediate apprehension and a slow improvement is looked for."

The statement that there is no immediate apprehension, coupled with prospect for slow improvement caused some relief to the many anxious inquirers who called at the white house for news from the sick room. Secretary Hay called on his way to the state department to inquire and Ambassador Cambon came personally to offer to the President his sympathy and hope for Mrs. McKinley's early restoration to health. The President was distinctly more cheerful after the physicians had announced the result of their consultation and about 11:30 went out for a stroll through the white house grounds.

The Supreme Court.

Washington, May 30.—The United States supreme court disposed of 365 cases during the term which came to a close Tuesday, and 28 additional cases were either argued or submitted on briefs. During the term 401 cases were filed. There are now 308 cases on the docket for the next term.

CUP DEFENDER DISMASTED

Constitution Badly Crippled During Her Trial Trip.

Newport, R. I., June 4.—The cup defender Constitution was dismasted while on her trial spin this afternoon.

The accident happened while the yacht was off Brenton's Reef lightship, about three miles out from Narragansett Pier at about 2:15 this afternoon. To all appearance the Constitution is badly crippled. From the shore the mainmast appeared to have broken about half way up. The boom swung to the lee side and the mainsail and rigging was carried overboard.

The tender Mount Morris, took the Constitution in tow and headed for Newport.

The wind was blowing strong from the southwest when the mast went down. Just what caused the accident was not apparent from shore. It is believed none of the rigging was lost.

AFTER CATS AND DOGS.

Cleveland, O., June 3.—Before many more weeks have passed, Cleveland may be in the midst of a crusade against cats and dogs, as one of the adjuncts on the part of the health authorities to stamp out smallpox.

Dr. Martin Friedrich, the expert in smallpox, cases employed by the city, says that dogs and cats help spread the disease, and that the sooner they are killed off the better it will be for the health of the people.

"I suppose I will be regarded as cruel and inhuman by advocating such a step as this," said Dr. Friedrich "but the people will find that it must be done before we get rid of smallpox. This is especially true in the plague-stricken districts, where many people apparently care more for their dogs than for their children.

"Anyone who has seen how some of those people live can scarcely comprehend the danger from dogs and cats. They spread the disease more than human beings do. When a new case of smallpox is discovered, the victim is hurried off to a hospital the other occupants of the house are vaccinated, and the house quarantined. The people are kept in the house, but the dogs and cats are permitted to come and go as they choose."

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Memphis, Tenn., May 30.—The reunion of confederate veterans yesterday afternoon finished its business and adjourned, to meet next year at Dallas, Texas. Gen. John B. Gordon was re-elected commander-in-chief.

This convention is notable because it decided that steps are to be taken at once for the erection of the "Battle Abbey" at Richmond, Va., sufficient funds being on hand.

Of the flower parade of yesterday afternoon, Commander Sargent, U. S. N., commander of the gunboat Scorpion, who was one of the judges, said:

"I have seen many of these affairs in Italy and Southern France, and although they there use the real blossoms instead of paper flowers, I was both astonished and delighted at yesterday's parade, which was much finer than I had expected that it would be possible to make it."

The parade was followed last evening by a ball in Confederate hall, given by the Sons of Veterans, which was attended by 2,000 persons.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 29.—Preparations are being made by the United States Steel corporation for the erection of a refrigerating plant at the Lucy furnaces of the Carnegie company, which will probably figure largely in revolutionary reductions in the cost of making pig iron. The plant, while an experimental one, will be built on a commercial basis and will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. The idea is to deprive the air of a large percentage of its moisture by precipitating and freezing the water before the blast is sent into the furnace. Blast furnace owners have found that in winter, when the air is cold, dry and crisp, they can make pig iron more cheaply than in summer, when the air is filled with moisture.

The experiment will be watched with interest by all blast furnacemen.

JAMES G. BLAINE WEDS MISS MARTHA HICHBORN

Washington, June 4.—The wedding of Miss Martha Hichborn and Mr. James G. Blaine occurred to-day at noon. The wedding march was played by Mr. Walter Damrosch, brother-in-law of Mr. Blaine, and the wedding breakfast was attended only by the members of the families of the bride and groom.

The wedding gifts will fill an entire room. Such a magnificent array of silver few Washington brides have possessed.

Mr. Blaine's gift is a superbly jeweled watch, one immense sapphire forming the cover, set about with diamonds of unusual size and brilliance. This is pendant from a pin in the form of a diamond coronet, and can be worn either as a timepiece or throat pendant.

The gift of Mrs. Blaine, mother of the groom, is a heavily chased silver tea service of six pieces in a tray with upright open work edge. In addition to this is a large check.

THE GORDON CASE.

Conditional Passport May Be Issued by Ambassador Tower.

Washington, June 3.—The state department, which has been looking into the merits of the case for some time past has instructed Ambassador Tower, at St. Petersburg, that he may issue an American passport to Simon James Gordon upon satisfactory assurance that the man intends to return to the United States from Russia and that he does not intend to use a passport to break his bailbond of 25,000 roubles and avoid legal proceedings against him now pending in Russia.

Gordon was born in Russia, but naturalized in New Jersey, where he has a brother residing at Guttenburg. He went to Russia nearly a quarter of a century ago as a business agent of an American locomotive concern, but his connection with that company ceased some time ago. Upon the death of his first wife he married a Russian woman, and has now become involved in family difficulties through a separation. His wife's family has brought suit against him and he is under a bail bond to await the result of that suit, which grows out of a bitter family quarrel. So far as known here his detention is not connected with any political or business affair. The United States law does not allow passports to be issued to naturalized citizens who return to reside in their native country without purpose to go back to the United States within a reasonable time and resume the full duties of citizenship, and this test must be applied by Mr. Tower to Gordon. The case has been pending before the department for several months, and if Gordon is unable to comply with the requirements it must be further considered.

SHELDON'S SERVANT.

Topeka, Kas., May 31.—There is a story in circulation that a servant left the employ of the Rev. Charles Sheldon this week because Sheldon would not allow her to eat at the table with them. Reporters who called at the Sheldon home were informed by Mr. Sheldon that the family did not care to either affirm or deny the story.

The town talk is that the servant had just begun to work for the Sheldons and when the question of setting the table came up she said she had been reading Mr. Sheldon's novel, "Born To Serve," and supposed she would be allowed all the privileges suggested in the story. Mrs. Sheldon replied that it would be necessary for the servant to wait upon the table, and that would require all her time while the meal was in progress. The girl said she would quit, and she did.

Mrs. Sheldon has advertised for another girl. The Sheldons have not been keeping house lately, and this is the first experience they have had with servants, since Mr. Sheldon wrote the book about them.

CONFEDERATE HOME.

Atlanta, Ga., June 3.—The confederate soldiers' home, a state institution for indigent veterans, was opened to-day. Owing to the public observance of the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the crowds witnessing the opening exercises were large. Speeches were made by Governor Candler, Hon. Clark Howell, president of the state senate, Speaker Lyttle, of the house, and Mayor Mims.

The home is beautifully situated, about five miles from the center of Atlanta. The movement for the construction of the home was begun by Hon. Henry W. Grady, in 1886. Twenty veterans were admitted to-day.

HAVANA ELECTIONS.

Havana, June 3.—The predictions of the Havana Nationalists concerning the outcome of yesterday's municipal elections are verified. Senor Miguel Gener, the Nationalist candidate, was elected mayor of Havana, receiving 11,115 votes as against 7,533 cast for Senor Mora, Republican, and 3,211 cast for Senor Carlos Garcia, the candidate of the Democratic party.

The Nationalists elected eighteen members of the municipal council, the Republicans four and the Democrats two.

ICUREFITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKR, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

NEGRO QUESTION.

Hon. Hannis Taylor Indulges in Some Advice to Alabama People.

Montgomery, Ala., June 4.—Hon. Hannis Taylor, formerly minister to Spain, was the principal speaker at the observance of the birthday of Hon. Jefferson Davis in Montgomery last night. His speech was a resume of the history of Mr Davis in war and peace. In conclusion, he referred to the question of debarring the negroes of Alabama of the right to vote.

In speaking of the assembled constitutional convention, he said.

"I would say to the council thus assembled that one thing is admitted on all hands, and that is that a plan asking for the disfranchisement of the mass of negro voters of undoubted validity, can be devised, provided there is among us a spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice and self-abnegation, willing to accept such a scheme coupled with the probability that a few of our own people may be disfranchised too.

"I would say to such a council that much as I prize the right to vote, I myself am willing to surrender it to the state, once and forever, if such a sacrifice upon my part is necessary for the common good. Have I the right to be vain enough to believe that each one of you will not be willing to do the same thing under the same circumstances? When we contemplate the terrible consequences of failure, can we afford to temporize, to hesitate, to imperil a great result upon which our very civilization hangs be cause we dare not appeal to a few of our own people to make a temporary sacrifice?

"My faith in the people is so firm, so absolute, that I could not at a critical time like the present hesitate for a moment to go directly to them."

PLAN FOR BIG SETTLEMENT.

Chicago, June 4.—The Record-Herald to-days says:

General Ballington Booth, commander-in-chief of the Volunteers of America, is planning the establishment of a volunteer settlement in the southern part of Georgia which will be larger than any similar settlement in the United States. It will be known as "The Volunteer City," and will comprise a tract of land covering some 15,000 or 20,000 acres. The property is owned by a wealthy Chicagoan and lies directly in the cotton belt and a cotton manufactory will form the principal occupation of the settlers. It is proposed to select thousands of poor families in Chicago and other crowded cities and furnish them with free transportation, cottages and land, give them tools and a little money and start them to work. The settlers will then be given an opportunity to earn a good living and eventually to pay back the money advanced them. The projectors expect to make it a profitable investment.

KILLED BY FUMES.

Iron Mountain, Mich., June 4.—Eight miners were killed to-day in the seventh level of the Ludington shaft, Chapin mine, by the deadly fumes following the explosion of dynamite.

Nearly thirty children were rendered fatherless by the explosion. The men entered the level early this morning and began preparations for the day's work by starting a powder-thawing machine. It is supposed they scattered through the workings nearby and forgot to keep the machine supplied with powder. If this supposition is correct, the reason for the explosion lies in the fact that the machine soon became red hot and set off a quantity of dynamite stored near by. The fumes quickly spread and the men were overcome before they realized their danger. This explanation is borne out by the fact that only one of the bodies was disfigured, showing that seven died from suffocation.

OFFICER FOUND GUILTY.

Mobile, Ala., May 31.—The sealed verdict in the bribery case against former captain and quartermaster Cyril W. King, U. S. A., returned Thursday night was opened in the United States circuit court to-day. It finds him guilty as charged, of receiving money with the intent to influence his official actions.

TOWNE A PLUTOCRAT.

Duluth, Minn., May 29.—Former Senator Charles A. Towne will remove to New York the latter part of June, and will make that city his future home. Politics will be a secondary consideration with Mr. Towne for the next few years, it is said.

Mr. Towne left yesterday for New York upon business in connection with the new company he is promoting, and of which he will be the head. Mr. Towne and those associated with him have an option upon 3,000,000 acres of oil lands in Texas, and they are organizing to purchase and operate them.

WIRELESS SERVICE

Will Be Used for Commercial Purposes in Chicago.

Chicago, June 4.—Chicago capitalists are to introduce wireless telegraphy for commercial purposes in Chicago within forty or fifty days. Preparations for installing wireless telegraph and telephone instruments in the states of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin are now being made and within a short time wireless telegraph stations are to be established at various points in these states.

Preparatory to the introduction of the system for commercial purposes, a public trial of the instruments to be used by the stations will be made. This test will take place in this city. A receiving instrument is to be placed in a La Salle street office building and a sending instrument rivuted to the deck of a tug. This tug will steam out into the lake for a distance of five or six miles and then messages will be flashed across the intervening space.

The Northwestern Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company is the concern that is to conduct the tests and introduce wireless telegraphy into this section of the country. This company is a branch of the Federal Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Company, which has purchased all the patents on wireless telegraphy instruments and schemes which it believes are suitable for practical use. It has already in operation several lines.

Joseph C. Schwab, former member of the board of education, is the president of the Northwestern company. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Schwab announced the following plans of the company:

"We intend to establish wireless telegraph stations at various points in the country, and operate lines in competition with the companies that send their messages over wires. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but we will find that it is practical to use wireless telegraph instruments for commercial purposes.

"Messages have already been flashed across a space of 500 miles, and a New York company is now making preparations to establish a wireless telegraph line across the Atlantic ocean. It is true that the Marconi invention did not prove its value for commercial purposes. We are not going to use Marconi instruments. The improved instruments will be able to send messages by the dot-and-dash system and will deliver a message with the same accuracy and rapidity as the instruments connected by wires."

Two instruments which are to be used in the public test are now being manufactured by Queen & Co., in Philadelphia. These instruments will arrive in Chicago within thirty or forty days, and the public exhibition will take place shortly thereafter. Invitations to attend this trial will be sent to prominent citizens in the various states in which the Northwestern company intends to operate.

Wireless telegraphy has already been introduced for many purposes. Instruments on Nantucket island flash the notice of the arrival of ocean vessels to New York thirteen hours before the arrival is recorded at Sandy Hook. The United States government has also adopted the wireless telegraphy system and the army department is provided with these instruments. One of them is on Governor's Island in New York harbor and is connected with another instrument in Fort Wadsworth, thirteen miles distant.

The Pere Marquette Railroad Company has just announced its intention of using the wireless telegraph instruments on its ferryboats. In storms the boats have been driven out of the sight of land and communication with them has been impossible. By the use of the wireless instruments the officials of the road expect to obviate the difficulties that they have experienced.

Patents on three wireless telegraphy instruments have been secured by the new company. They are those of Prof. Dolber, of Tufts college, Prof. Collins and Henry Schumaker, of Philadelphia. The company will issue capital stock for $5,000,000. This stock will be offered for sale at $1 per share.

WOULD EXPOSE FRAUDS.

Guthrie, Okla., June 4.—Chiefs Delos Lone Wolf and Quanah Parker and one thousand other Indians of the Comanche and Kiowa tribes, are holding a council at Andarko, to select a delegation to Washington to protest against the opening of the Indian reservations. It is asserted that if Col. Randlett shall allow them to go to the national capital, a great many state secrets of how the allotments and the selection of the pasture lands have been made, will be divulged.

SHOVEL COMBINE.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 3.—C. C. Loring, of Boston, who was one of the organizers of the American Steel & Wire company, is in Pittsburg to interest the shovel manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania in a proposed combination of shovel plants of the United States. Eastern and Western manufacturers, it is said, have agreed to the consolidation, and Mr. Loring expects to secure the signatures of the Pittsburg manufacturers this week.

The proposed combination is to be capitalized at about $10,000,000 and will include sixteen of the largest shovel conufacturing concerns in the country.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, June 1.—Bradstreet's says:

Unseasonable weather has been the key of the general situation this week, discouraging as it has been to retail trade in the cities and country districts alike and retarding the growth of most crops, but particularly corn and oats in the northern half of the country and cotton at the South. Withal, however, there is a feeling prevalent that a few weeks of warm sunny weather, a decided lack of which has so far been noted this spring, would do much to place matters commercial and agricultural in as good or better condition than a year ago.

Apart from these features, the week has been without much change, except that a rather better spirit has been visible in the industrial situation and that some progress has been made toward a settlement of existing labor troubles. The situation in textiles has not changed materially, except that real conditions in the print cloth market have been recognized by a heavy cut in the price of that product.

The steadiness of prices is still a feature, the cereals being as high or slightly higher than a week ago, as much owing to bad crop reports from abroad as to tales of dry weather damage to wheat and too cool weather for corn in the country as a whole.

Cotton is higher in the face of large receipts and reports of slow trade, because the prospects to the near months, particularly June, is doubtful, and owing to covering by the short interest in that and the succeeding month. The crop is at least two weeks late, but the acreage will probably be from 5 to 10 per cent larger, some of which will, perhaps, be lost, but still leaves a comfortable margin of increase, provided warm, forcing weather succeeds shortly.

As for some time past, new business in iron and steel is small, while production on orders is at the maximum. Steel billets are temporarily scarce and 50 cents higher, while Bessemer steel is dull and off 25 cents. Southern iron is dull and weak and present quotations could be cut 50 cents if business were offered. Finished products are generally strong, and the mills are still crowded with business. Rail mills have a season's output guaranteed, the wire mills are pushed with orders and bar and plate production is reported sold ahead. Rumors of advances to come after July 1 are heard, but nothing tangible offers in this respect with new business in such volume. Hardware is in good shape and May sales at Chicago were the heaviest for any month this year.

Failures for the week number 144 against 192 last week, 135 in this week a year ago, 129 in 1899, 178 in 1898, and 192 in 1879. Canadian failures number 21 against 24 last week, 21 a year ago, and 10 in 1899.

OHIO CROPS.

Columbus, O., June 4.—The state agricultural board crop report for June, given out to-day, shows that the wheat crop condition has made marked improvement since May 1, when it stood 82, and is now marked at 89 per cent of a full condition. The report states, however, that the area sown last fall was 89 per cent, and with the high condition the yield of the state must be below the average. In the river counties high water has done some damage. Other crops are put in the following condition figures: Winter barley, 87; spring, 86; rye, 90; oats, 85; clover, 81; timothy, 87. Wheat top is thick in many meadows.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, June 4.—Close.—The stampede of July shorts in wheat at Chicago continued this morning and that option there opened at 78 and was soon run up to 79¾. Then large lines were put out by the house credited with attempting to create the corner and the price soon ran off. Of course this kept the traders busy here and no other exchanges and there was fair trading. It was entirely a case of manipulation and foundation principles were not taken into consideration.

The high prices of the morning caused a large amount of realizing and, of course, there was also some short selling. Then toward the close the market strengthened a little on reports that the fun at Chicago might not be all over.

The September option lagged and the reports showed good weather in the wheat sections and there was a bearish sentiment.

Oats were also on the decline, with little trading.

Oats were moderately active and firm.

Bradstreet's report showed a decrease in the world's visible supply of wheat of 3,500,000 bu.

Primary receipts were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	490,000	381,000
Corn	760,000	582,000
Shipments—		
Wheat	620,000	201,000
Corn	720,000	372,000

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth were 328 cars, compared with 198 last week and 354 last year.

Total clearances to-day were: Wheat and flour, 357,000 bushels; corn, 226,811 bushels; oats, 56,740 bushels.

Estimated receipts at Chicago to-morrow were 85 cars of wheat, 350 cars of corn and 200 cars of oats.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 43½c; July, 44½c; September, 44⅝c.

Oats—Cash, 29c; July, 28¼c.

Rye—54c.

Clover Seed—Cash, $6.10; October, $5.30.

Timothy Seed—$1.85.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close	To-day	June 3
Cash	78	78	75¾	75¾	76½	
July	78½	78½	75¾	76¾	77	
Sept.	75½	75½	74	74	74⅝	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—						
July	78	79¾	75¾	76⅞	77⅛	
Sept.	73	74¼	71½	71⅝	72⅜	
June	77¾	77¾	75	76¼	76¾	
Corn—						
July	44½	44¾	43¾	44⅛	75	
Sept.	44½	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	45¼	
Oats—						
July	28½	28½	27¾	28¼	28½	
Sept.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½	26⅝	

NEW YORK.

Wheat—						
July	82	82⅝	80⅞	80⅞	81½	
Sept.	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	76¾	
Corn—						
July	49⅜	49½	48¾	48¾	49¼	
Sept.	48⅝	48⅞	48⅜	48¾	49	

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—						
July	72½	72½	70½	70⅝	72¼	
Sept.	70⅜	70⅜	69⅜	69⅝	70⅞	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—						
July	74¼	74⅝	72	72¼	74⅝	
Sept.	69¼	70¼	68⅝	69⅛	71⅝	

DULUTH.

Wheat—						
July	76¼	76¼	74¼	74½	76¼	
Sept.	73¼	73¾	71	71½	73½	

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	$14.65	$14.65	$14.47	$14.52	$14.85
Sept.	14.70	14.70	14.57	14.62	14.82
Lard—					
July	8.22	8.22	8.15	8.17	8.17
Sept.	8.20	8.20	8.17	8.20	8.20
Ribs—					
July	7.85	7.85	7.82	7.82	7.85
Sept.	7.82	7.87	7.82	7.82	7.82

Chicago.

Chicago, June 4.—Wheat opened excited and higher for July, with shorts scrambling to cover. When their wants were satisfied the market turned weak and quickly sold off 4¾c. On the bulge the interest supposed to be long on July sold heavily under cover and a commission house stop loss orders had their usual disastrous effect. September started off irregularly higher, but immediately developed weakness on rains in the northwest, and Kansas and Missouri realizing and short selling. Liverpool was firm early, but finally closed unchanged to ⅝ higher. Continental markets were unchanged to lower. Primary receipts about 200,000 bushels less than last year. Clearances large, 850,000 bushels. Bradstreet reports a decrease of 3,500,000 bushels. The cash demand here has been checked by the July flurry. The seaboard reports 60 loads. With July in its present manipulated condition an opinion on it can not be consistently given. Rains have allayed crop fears for the moment, but we are inclined to believe that caution should be shown in selling September at present prices.

Corn was weak on general selling. Outside of shorts buying, there was a lack of support. There were some scattered showers through the west, which had a weakening effect. General rains are needed. Cash situation is only fair. 9½c received were liberal, 1 car, but 200 cars for to-morrow. Country acceptances reported fair. Market may work some lower.

Oats were slightly lower in sympathy with other grains. The market was not weak, though, as the decline brought in good buying orders. Local stocks of contract grade, 3,188,000. We would buy September oats on these reactions.

There was a firm and higher market in provisions, early, on smaller hog arrivals than expected and higher prices for same. Local bears and some of the packers sold the market off. The closing was steady, with prices unchanged to slightly lower.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, June 4.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86@4.86⅛ for demand and $4.83@4.83⅛ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.83@4.84 and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83. Silver certificates nominally at 60c. Bar silver, 59¾c. Mexican dollars, 46c.

New York, June 4.—Wall st.—Prices were generally higher at the opening, but there were few exceptions among the 10 to 15 fractionals in sympathy with lower prices in London. Reading, Union Pacific, St. Paul and Rock Island were off a fraction and Sugar dropped 1¾. Amalgamated Copper, Denver & Rio Grande pfd., Atchison pfd. and Ontario & Western rose from 1@1¼ and DesMoines & Fort Dodge was up 2½. Dealings were large and well distributed.

Stocks which are not usually prominent in the dealings were advanced from 1 to 3 points, but meanwhile the prominent stocks were being sold heavily under cover of this strength. Large blocks of Steel, Rock Island and Reading, forcing it down 3¼ to 14⅞. St. Paul lost 2⅜ and Amalgamated Copper, the Readings, Pacifics and Atchison dropped 1@2 points. Ontario & Western was a conspicuous exception, rising 2¼ on the reported acquisition of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. At 11 o'clock prices were about the lowest, but speculation was nervous.